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## LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

"...e there in the hallway stands a ...broken creature," he began. "...own flesh and blood," Allan ...wby." Obviously Mr. Trim... had prepared speeches for ...r as well as for poor old ... "For twenty odd and impecu... years," he went on, "this man ...been denied his just heritage. We ...here this morning to perform a ...

"...dear fellow," broke in Har... wearily, "why should you inflict ...y upon us? Bring in this—er—...man."

"...t I will," replied Trimmer heart... "And when you have heard his ...r digested his evidence, I am ...

"...es, yes Bring him in."

...Trimmer stepped to the door. He ...ened. A very reluctant figure shuf... in. George's face was green with ... His knees rattled together. He ... altogether, a ludicrous picture, ...d Mr. Trimmer himself noted this ...aking heart.

"...low me," said Trimmer theatric... "George, Lord Harrowby."

...orge cleared his throat, but did ...t succeed in dislodging his heart, ...h was there at the moment.

"...ryncy seeing you after all these ...e mumbled weakly, to no one ...rticular.

"...eak up," said Spencer Meyrick ...rply.

"...ho is it you're talking to?"

"...m," explained George, nodding ...d Lord Harrowby. "To my broth... Allan. Don't you know me, Allan? ...ou know—"

...stopped. An expression of surprise ...ed swept over his worried face ...rned triumphantly to Trimmer.

"...t have to prove who I am to ...e announced.

"...hy don't you?" demanded Trim... in alarm.

"...ecause he can't, I fancy," put in ...d Harrowby.

"...," said George slowly, "because I ...w him before in all my life."

"...h—you admit it," cried Allan Har... with relief.

"...f course I do," replied George. "I ...w you before in my life."

"...d You've never been at Rakedale ...have you?" Lord Harrowby de...ded.

"...ce—wait a minute—" shouted ...mer, in a panic.

"...yes—I've been at Rakedale ...," said the claimant firmly. "I ...my boyhood there. But you've ...been there."

"...hat—"

"...ve never been at Rakedale Hall. ...Because you're not Allan Har... That's why."

...Deathly silence fell. Only a little ...ding clock on the mantel was ...dible.

"...ward—ridiculous—" cried Lord ...rby.

"...k about impostors," cried George, ...rit and courage sweeping back. ...e one yourself. I wish I'd got a ...t you sooner, I'd have put a stop to ...m. Allan Harrowby, eh? I guess ...I guess I'd know my own brother if ...him. I guess I know the Harrowby ...es. I give you twenty-four hours ...et out of town—you blooming ...

"...man's crazy," Allan Harrowby ...having mad. He's an impostor—...s a trick of his—" He looked help... around the circle. In every face ...w doubt, questioning. "Good ...—you're not going to listen to ...? He's come here to prove that he's ...e Harrowby. Why doesn't he ...

"...to it," said George sweetly, ...en I meet a real Harrowby. In the ...time. I give you twenty-four ...s to get out of town. You'd better ...

...rious, George turned toward the ...Trimmer, lost between admira... and doubt, turned also.

"...e my advice," George pro... "Make him prove who he is. ...e important point now. What ...t matter to you who I am? Noth... But it matters a lot about him. ...him prove that he's Allan Har...

...with the imperious manner that ...hould have adopted on entering the ...George Harrowby left it. Mr. ...er, eclipsed for once, trotted at ...eels.

"...," cried Trimmer in the hall, "is ...on the level? Isn't he Allan Har...?"

"...should say not," said George ...ly. "Doesn't look anything like ...

...mmer chortled in glee.

"...great stuff," he cried. "I guess we ...a bomb, eh? Now, we'll run him ...of town."

"...o," said George. "We've done ...work here. Let's go over to London ...and see the pater."

"...we will," cried Trimmer. "That ...! By gad, I'm proud of you to... Lord Harrowby."

...Allan Harrowby's suite three ...of questioning eyes were turned ...harassed nobleman. He fidgeted ...chair.

..." he pleaded. "It's all his bluff, ...now."

...yle," said old Spencer Meyrick. "But Harrowby—or whatever ...name is—there's altogether too ...three-ring circus about this ...ing to suit me. My patience is ex...sed, sir—clean exhausted. Things ...peer to me—have right along. I'm ...than inclined to believe what that ...said."

"...my dear sir—that chap is a ...impostor. There wasn't a word of ...in what he said. Cynthia—you ...erstand—"

"...y, yes—I suppose so," the girl ...ed. "You are Allan Harrowby, ...you?"

"...dear girl—of course I am."

"...rtheless," said Spencer Meyrick ...decision, "I'm going to call the ...off again. Some of your ac... haven't made much of a hit with ...I'm going to call it off until you ...to me and prove that you're ...Harrowby—a lord in good and ...standing, with all dues paid."

"...confound it, sir—a gentleman's ...

"...Meyrick," put in Minot, "may I be allowed to say that I consider your action hasty—"

"And may I be allowed to ask what affair this is of yours?" demanded Mr. Meyrick hotly.

"Father!" cried Miss Meyrick. "Please do not be harsh with Mr. Minot. His heart is absolutely set on my marriage with Lord Harrowby. Naturally he feels very badly over all this."

Minot winced.

"Come, Cynthia," said Meyrick, moving toward the door. "I've had enough of this play-acting. Remember, sir—the wedding is off—absolutely off—until you are able to establish your identity beyond question.

And he and his daughter went out. Minot sat for a long time staring at Lord Harrowby. Finally he spoke.

"Say, Harrowby," he inquired, "who the devil are you?"

His lordship sadly shook his head.

"You, too, Brutus," he sighed. "Haven't I one friend left? I'm Allan Harrowby. Ask Jephson. If I weren't, that policy that's causing you so much trouble wouldn't be worth the paper it's written on."

"That's right, too. Well, admitting you're Harowby, how are you going to prove it?"

"I've an idea," Harrowby replied.

"Everything comes to him who waits. What is it?"

"A very good friend of mine—an old Oxford friend—is attached to our embassy at Washington. He was planning to come down for the wedding. I'll telegraph him to board the next train."

"Good boy," said Minot. "That's a regular idea. Better send the wire at once."

Harrowby promised, and they parted. In the lobby below Mr. Minot met Jack Paddock. Paddock looked drawn and worried.

"Working up my stuff for the dinner the little Lismore lady is giving to the bridal party tomorrow night," he confided. "Say, it's no cinch to do two of them. Can't you suggest a topic that's liable to come up?"

"Yes," replied Minot. "I can suggest one. Fake noblemen." And he related to Mr. Paddock the astounding events of the morning.

That Sunday that had begun so startlingly progressed as a Sunday should, in peace. Early in the afternoon Harrowby hunted Minot up and announced that his friend would arrive Monday noon, and that the Meyricks had agreed to take no definite step pending his arrival.

Shortly after six o'clock a delayed telegram was delivered to Mr. Minot. It was from Mr. Thacker, and it read:

"Have located the owner of the yacht Lileth its real name the Lady Evelyn stolen from owner in North River he is on his way south will look you up on arrival."

Minot whistled. Here was a new twist for the drama to take.

At about the same time that Minot received his message, a similar slip of yellow paper was put into the hands of Lord Harrowby. Three times he read it, his eyes staring, his cheeks flushed.

Then he fled to his rooms. The elevator was not quick enough; he sped up the stairs. Once in his suite he dragged out the nearest traveling bag and began to pack like a mad man.

Mr. Minot was finishing a leisurely and lonely dinner about an hour later when Jack Paddock ran up to his table. Mr. Paddock's usual calm was sadly ruffled.

"Dick," he cried, "here's news for you. I met Lord Harrowby sliding out a side door with a suit case just now."

Minot leaped t his feet.

"What does that mean?" he wondered aloud.

"Mean?" answered Mr. Paddock. "It means just one thing. Old George had the right dope. Harrowby is a fake. He's making his get-away."

Minot threw down his napkin.

"Oh, he is, is he?" he cried. "Well, I gues not. Come on, Jack."

"What are you going to do?"

"I'm going down to the station and stop him. He's caused me too much trouble to let him slide out like this. A fake, eh? Well, I'll have him behind the bars tonight."

A negro cab driver was, by superhuman efforts, roused to hasty action. He rattled the two young men wildly down the silent street to the railway station. They dashed into the drab little waiting room just as a voice called:

"Train for the north! Jacksonville! Savannah! Washington! New York!"

"There he is!" Paddock cried, and pointed to the lean figure of Lord Harrowby slipping out the door nearest the train shed.

Paddock and Minot ran across the waiting room and out into the open.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

# HAY MILITARY BILL BOLSTERS THE ARTILLERY ARM OF DEFENSE

### First Preparedness Measure Provides Federal Pay for State Militiamen, Adds Regiments of Field Guns and Coast Defense.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The first of the preparedness bills, that creating the new regular army of defense, practically was completed today by Representative Hay, chairman of the house committee on military affairs.

The bill will be taken up in committee before it is introduced in the house, and will then go before the house as the collective thought of the committee.

The Blade is able to present the salient facts in the measure which is the first radical departure from a non-military policy, except when a state of war exists, in the history of the Union.

While, numerically, it will increase the regular army from 108,000 officers and men to about 141,843 rank and file, as suggested by the President, not all increases are granted. Certain important features, ignored by the President, are likewise added to the bill, thus making certain a lively controversy.

**Federal Pay for Militiamen.**

First of all, the Hay bill fails to provide for 10 regiments of infantry that the President asked for. On the other hand, without executive suggestion, there is included the mooted proposition provision for federal pay for the organized militia of the several states.

The Wilson plan called for four new regiments of field artillery. The Hay bill provides for six. In place of 15 companies of engineers, asked by the President, only 12 companies are provided for in the bill. It increases the coast artillery to 52 companies and makes provision for four aero squadrons. A veterinary corps also is created, although not asked for.

**Authorizes Continental Army.**

The measure authorizes the continental army of 400,000 asked for by the President and Secretary Garrison. This is essentially a reserve army of civilians to be raised in three annual installments of approximately 133,000 men to serve for six years, three with the colors and three on furlough. The bill provides instructors for this army and also for its officers.

While the chief omission of the President's plan is the failure to provide for 10 additional regiments of infantry there will be a general increase in this branch through a provision in the bill that all branches of the service are to be kept up to their maximum field strength.

The militia pay bill is one which senators and representatives long have advocated as calculated to build up the national guard.

Although the measure is not a reorganization bill, it provides several important changes in the general structure. Chief are the creation of headquarters, supply and machine gun troops and companies in each infantry and cavalry regiment, while the field artillery regiments are given headquarters and supply companies.

Enlisted men raised under this act must be, when first enlisted, between 18 and 35. The terms of enlistment shall be for six years, unless sooner discharged. The first three years are to be served in active organizations with the colors, after which the soldier is furloughed to the "continental army reserve" in the grade in which he then is serving.

**How to Officer Continentals.**

The continental army is to be officered by appointment from the active or retired list of the army, members of an officers' reserve corps created by the active officers' organized militia, and, subject to examination, graudates or undergraduates of educational institutions having military courses or from citizens "who have qualified by experience and study."

The President is authorized to appoint all offfcers below lieutenant colonels, and those above that rank are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Provision for the training of the continental army is made as follows:

The President may call the constituent parts of the continental army exclusive of the reserve together at such times and places and in such numbers as he shall deem best for the purposes of instruction and training. In the instruction of such troops, the President is authorized to use such parts of the regular army, the military stores and other property as he may deem necessary for the purpose.

Pay similar to that received by officers and men in the standing army is provided for the continental army while with the colors.

**No Distinction in Service.**

When in active service, or during periods of training, no distinction shall be made between the regular army, the continental army, the officers' reserve corps, the organized militia while in the military service of the United States and the volunteer forces.

A cadet corps, from which officers shall be obtained, is also provided for. The compensation for the organized militia is on a basis of attendance on drills at the rate of 25 per cent of pay of the regulars. In the event of war, the President is given authority to draft the members of the militia into service for duty anywhere.

## HAY MILITARY BILL AT A GLANCE

**Increases the regular army from 108,000 to 141,843 officers and enlisted men.**

**Provides for six instead of four additional regiments of field artillery, and 12 instead of 15 additional companies of engineers.**

**Provides for 52 companies of coast artillery and for four aero squadrons.**

**Authorities the continental amy of 400,000 men as asked for by the President, to be raised in three installments of 133,000 men annually.**

**Brings infantry organization up to maximum strength, but does not authorize the 10 additional infantry regiments asked for by the President.**

**Terms of enlistment in the continental army is six years, three with the colors and three in the regular reserve.**

**President appoints all officers but those above the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the continental army.**

**Federal pay for the organized militia.**

# HUNGARIAN LEADERS SAY TIME HAS COME FOR PEACE

Budapest, Dec. 9.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, in his speech at the latest session of parliament, invited Rumania to resume friendly relations with Austria-Hungary and in closing adverted to the prospects of peace, which, it is believed, probably foreshadowed the declaration in the Reichstag today by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor. Regarding peace Count Tisza said:

"When peace shall come depends exclusively upon our enemies. The longer they are in reaching the conviction that a further continuance of the war means useless and criminal bloodshed, the greater victories we will win till that conviction emerges. The greater the sacrifice this war lays upon us all the more severe will the peace terms be for our enemies."

The premier's reference to peace was in answer to remarks by Count Michael Karolyi, the Opposition leader, who visited the United States shortly before the war. Count Karolyi had said:

"We began the war for the chastisement of Serbia. Inasmuch as this has now been accomplished, peace has become timely. Whoever takes the first step toward peace will be assigned the foremost place by history. There need be no fear that the enemy would regard the movement as a step of weakness. On the contrary it would be a revelation of strength."

### LAW BROKEN OFTEN

According to recent statistics, Germany has many law breakers. It appears that one person out of every twelve has been convicted for some transgression of the law. One girl out of every 213, one boy out of forty-three one woman out of twenty-five, and one man out of six have come into conflict with the authorities over some detail or other of German law.

# NATION WILLING FOR PEACE, SAYS GERMAN LEADER

### Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg Declares Germany Will Discuss Peace Terms Allies Offer.

**STRAWS POINT TO PEACE PLANS**

**Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany says if the allies offer terms of peace compatible with the dignity of Germany the government will be willing to discuss them.**

**Premier Asquith tells parliament that if proposals of a serious character for a general peace are proposed by the enemy governments they will be discussed by the allied governments and will be presented to parliament.**

**The Kaiser postpones the wedding of his son Oscar until Februrary, hoping that by that time the war will be ended.**

**Count Tisza, Hungarian premier, says peace depends on enemies, who now are defeated. Former Premier Andrassy says allies are not ready now to make peace.**

**Count Karolyi, Hungarian opposition leader, says: "We began the war for the chastisement of Serbia. Inasmuch as this has now been accomplished, peace has become timely. Whoever takes the first step toward peace will be assigned the foremost place in history."**

Berlin, via wireless, Dec. 9.—Germany will make no peace propositions to the allies, but if the entente powers offer terms compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, the German government is willing to discuss them.

Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, so announced in the reichstag today.

Conscious of her military successes, the chancellor said, Germany declines responsibility for a further continuation of the war. Germany, he declared, could not be charged with the purpose of fighting on to make further conquests.

**Had Conference With Kaiser.**

The chancellor was cheered as he rose to make his promised reply to the Socialist interpellation on the question of peace and he was cheered again as he frequently stated the government's position. He had just returned from a conference with Emperor William at army headquarters.

"As long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion," said the chancellor, "it would be a folly for Germany to make peace proposals which would not shorten, but lengthen the duration of the war. First the masks must be torn from their faces.

"At present they speak of a war of annihilation against us. We have to reckon with this fact. Theoretical arguments for peace or propositions will not advance us, will not bring the end nearer.

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them.

"Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline to accept responsibility for the continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world.

"Nobody can say that we continue the war because we want still to conquer this or that country."

The peace debate in the reichstag was opened by Dr. Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, who at the end of the short address interpolated the government as follows:

"Is the imperial chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter peace negotiations?"

**Admits No Overtures Made.**

Absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the crowded galleries of the reichstag during Dr. Scheidemann's address, but the imperial chancellor was frequently interrupted by cries of assent and cheers as he delivered his answer.

The chancellor first stated that announcement of the Socialist interpellation and the promised discussion of peace in the reichstag had excited satisfaction in the countries of Germany's enemy and then continued:

"This joy is incomprehensible after the success which we have gained against Serbia after opening the road toward our Turkish ally, and after threatening the most vulnerable points of the British empire. Although this situation would explain our enemies' desire for peace, none of them has made overtures.

"They rather cling to the intentions which they publicly had announced at the beginning of the war."

The chancellor then reviewed recent utterances in various quarters about peace conditions, such as restoring Alsace-Lorraine to the French, annihilation of the so-called Prussian militarism, expulsion of the Turks from Europe, Germany's cession of the left bank of the Rhine and the creation of a greater Serbia comprising Bosnia.

**People Are Muzzled.**

"I recognize," continued the chancellor, "that some of the people in the enemies' countries are sensible, but being in the minority their voices are unheard, as, for instance, the members of the English house of lords."

The chancellor then asserted that the "pretext of protection of small nations" had lost its persuasive power as a result of recent events in Greece.

"The small countries are in a severe plight since England is fighting for them," he said.

Referring to England's assertions that Alsace-Lorraine must be restored to France, the chancellor asked:

"Does the English colonial secretary know that of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of Alsace, more than 87 per cent speak German as their mother tongue?"

"Does Poland, by right of nationality, belong to Russia?" he continued "Does the principle of nationality lose power and value if applied to India and Egypt?"

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, then turning to a discussion of Germany's economic situation, said:

"Germany's enemies blinded their own nations at the beginning of the war by false stories which excited hatred; now, after military and diplomatic defeats, they are only able to cling to the idea of Germany's annihilation. For this purpose they invented the starvation theory.

"We all agree that our foodstuffs are sufficient; the only important question is their distribution," declared the chancellor emphatically. "The economic unit stretching from Arras into Mesopotamia can not be crushed."

He then stated that Germany had immense stores of copper, sufficient to last for many years, and that German industries were manufacturing substitutes for needed material such as artificial rubber.

After mentioning the fact that France had already called to the colors the class of 1917, and that from neutral sources Germany had learned that the English sailors of the Baralong had committed atrocities against the crew of the German submarine, the chancellor turned to a discussion of the guarantees which the Germans expect in the peace conditions.

"The longer our enemies continue this war with bitterness," he said, "the more guarantees are needed by Germany.

"We don't fight in order to subjugate other nations; we fight for the protection of our life and liberty.

"The war has always remained what it was at the beginning—a war of defense for the German nation and for her future.

"The war can be terminated only by a peace which gives human certitude that it will not return. We all agree about that. There is and there will always be the thought of our strength."

In Dr. Scheidemann's address, the Socialist leader reminded the reichstag that at the beginning of the war, the Socialists approved the attitude of the government, but said that a glance at the map showed Germany could now speak of peace without any risk of being considered weakhearted or dispirited.

Scheidemann criticized those that dream of annexation, but also asserted that he would forever oppose those enemies who desired the partition of Germany.

"We want to be treated as the equal of other nations," he said. "There is now a possibility that Germany will gain glory by being the first to dream and speak about peace."

WHICH ESCORT?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

# NO PATCHED-UP PEACE LIKELY, IS WILSON'S VIEW

### President, Addressing Business Men in Columbus, Advises Them to Prepare for Future.

Columbus, Dec. 11.—Business men of the United States were challenged by President Woodrow Wilson in his address here yesterday to be ready in a spirit of enterprise and without timidity to place the resources of America at the service of the world when peace descends on the nations once more.

For it will be no patched-up peace, the President predicted, but a peace guaranteed to remain, in which "the instrumentalities of justice will be exalted above the instrumentalities of force," and in which America will have unparalleled opportunity.

He was speaking before members of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and he talked directly to them with arm outstretched and finger pointing in emphasis.

In the evening, before 4,000 men and women, the President stamped Christianity the most vitalizing force in the world, in an address which marked the closing of the conference on church and country life that convened here Wednesday.

The President's address was applauded by a non-partisan audience of 1,100 men, including many of the leading officials and business men of Ohio. His theme was the statesmanship of industry.

The President told the busienss men it was impossible to separate business and life. He said the two are inseparable. The history of business in the United States, he said, was tied up with the history of the nation.

**Need of Forcig Commerce.**

The need of ships to carry the commerce of the nation was dwelt on. Since the war of 1812, he declared, the United States has purposely attended first to internal affairs. Some business men, he declared, sought foreign trade, but many disregarded it.

The banking law passed during the present administration was lauded by the President as a great aid to foreign commerce. Until it was passed there were hardly any foreign branches of American banks. He criticised the policy of protection. Business, he declared, should be efficient, but it should not be organized in order to secure monopolies.

"I for my part," he said, "look forward to the future of American business with confidence, because it has changed its point of view."

He opposed the injection of politics into business. He described himself as a "militant Democrat," and added that the Democratic party wanted to help business.

Repeating the idea expresesd in his last message to congress, the President said he believed in liberty of all peoples. He declared aggressively that as long as he was President Mexico should be allowed to choose its own government.

The President's words were frequently marked by applause. He spoke rapidly but carefully, and used more emphatic gestures than usual.

"I would not entrust the economic progress of the nation to a few trustees," said the President.

The European war, he declared, put the United States in a new relation to the world. This nation will have to be the reserve force of the world, he asserted.

**Must Remain Neutral.**

"It is imperative, therefore," he continued, "that no obstacle shall be put in the way of American business."

The President, amid great applause, declared he believed that when the present war is over the people of the world will demand guarantees that peace shall remain.

"If America preserves her self-possession," he added, "she may exert a great mediating influence. I mean spiritual mediation, not government mediation."

He appealed to business men to apply themselves to business, "as if they were building up the constitution of the United States and a common kindred of all mankind.

The President concluded his address amid great applause. The entire audience stood and sang The Star Spangled Banner. He then left for the state capitol for a public reception.

## SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

The peace talk of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, met with stern rebuffs in all the capitals of entente powers. The attitude of the allies is summed up in this phrase: "We are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes ten years."

According to Swiss dispatches there have been riots in Berlin and demonstrations against the war in other German cities.

Announcement has been made at Albany that Governor Whitman, of New York, will enter the primaries as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

Abolition of the United States' trade in war orders and the elimination of all private concerns from the manufacture of war munitions is contemplated in bills proposed in the senate by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

The supreme court of Colorado has upheld the authority of the state to enforce statewide prohibition.

The city of Oschatz, in Saxony, is the first German municipality to impose an extra tax on the unmarried. It applies alike to males and females. Only Catholic priests are exempt.

A woman was recently caught on the Swiss-Austrian frontier who had military notes written on her back with indelible ink.

The Swedish railway has transported 4,400 German and 7,550 Russian prisoners following an agreement to exchange incapacitated soldiers by way of Sweden.

The German crown prince has been the leading man in many false reports. He has been reported dead, buried, insane and wounded badly many times since the war began.

All was not serene and tranquil on the Ford peace ship after it sailed. Shortly after the start the passengers divided into two factions.

It has been estimated that 37 munitions factories have been damaged by fire with a monetary loss of $6,000,000, and 69 persons have been killed and many scores maimed. The DuPont factories have suffered from 10 fires or explosions.

Ten scientists, composing a committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of President Wilson, will make a thorough study of earth movements that have blocked the Panama canal.

According to the report of the state bank commissioner, Kansas has more money in her state and national banks than ever before. An increase of $25,696,474.67 in deposits is recorded for this year.

Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross in Mexico, says that 2,000 people are dying daily of starvation in that country.

## SUPPLY WAGONS NUMEROUS

### Motor Truck Drivers at British Front Number 30,000.

By a slip of the censor it has become known that at present 30,000 drivers are in active service at the British front, driving motor trucks carrying supplies and ammunition. This number does not include hospital corps, ambulances, armored cars, etc., but simply supplies transport service. The information was contained in an official communication from Major General S. S. Long, director-in-chief of the British supplies and transport service, to the British journal, the Commercial Motor. The men receive **six shillings a day for the skilled veterans, and one and one-half shillings a day for the novices**

# KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

A moment later the door opened. A man came out. Kazan's reddened, snow-shot eyes followed him watchfully as he ran to the sledge. He heard his startled exclamation as he bent over Joan. In another lull of the wind there came from out of the mass of furs on the sledge the wailing, half-smothered voice of baby Joan.

A deep sigh of relief heaved up from Kazan's chest. He was exhausted. His strength was gone. His feet torn and bleeding. But the voice of baby Joan filled him with a strange happiness, and he lay down in his traces, while the man carried Joan and the baby into the life and warmth of the cabin.

A few minutes later the man reappeared. He was not old, like Pierre Radisson. He came close to Kazan, and looked down at him.

"My God," he said. "And you did that — alone?"

He bent down fearlessly, unfastened him from the traces, and led him toward the cabin door. Kazan hesitated but once—almost on the threshold. He turned his head, swift and alert. From out of the moaning and wailing of the storm it seemed to him that for a moment he had heard the voice of Gray Wolf.

Then the cabin door closed behind him.

Back in a shadowy corner of the cabin he lay, while the man prepared something over a hot stove for Joan. It was a long time before Joan rose from the cot on which the man had placed her. After that Kazan heard her sobbing; and then the man made her eat, and for a time they talked. Then the stranger hung up a big blanket in front of the bunk, and sat down close to the stove. Quietly Kazan slipped along the wall, and crept under the bunk. For a long time he could hear the sobbing breath of the girl. Then all was still.

The next morning he slipped out through the door when the man opened it, and sped swiftly into the forest. Half a mile away he found the trail of Gray Wolf, and called to her. From the frozen river came her reply, and he went to her.

Vainly Gray Wolf tried to lure him back into their old haunts—away from the cabin and the scent of man. Late that morning the man harnessed his dogs, and from the fringe of the forest Kazan saw him tuck Joan and the baby among the furs on the sledge, as old Pierre had done. All that day he followed in the trail of the team, with Gray Wolf slinking behind him. They traveled until dark; and then, under the stars and the moon that had followed the storm, the man still urged on his team. It was deep in the night when they came to another cabin, and the man beat upon the door. A light, the opening of the door, the joyous welcome of a man's voice, Joan's sobbing cry — Kazan heard these from the shadows in which he was hidden, and then slipped back to Gray Wolf.

In the days and weeks that followed Joan's home coming the lure of the cabin and of the woman's hand held Kazan. As he had tolerated Pierre, so now he tolerated the younger man who lived with Joan and the baby. He knew that the man was very dear to Joan, and that the baby was very dear to him, as it was to the girl. It was not until the third day that Joan succeeded in coaxing him into the cabin—and that was the day on which the man returned with the dead and frozen body of Pierre. It was Joan's husband who first found the name on the collar he wore, and they began calling him Kazan.

Half a mile away, at the summit of a huge mass of rock which the Indians called the Sun Rock, he and Gray Wolf had found a home; and from here they went down to their hunts on the plain, and often the girl's voice reached up to them, calling, "Kazan! Kazan! Kazan."

Through all the long winter Kazan hovered thus between the lure of Joan and the cabin — and Gray Wolf.

Then came spring—and the Great Change.

CHAPTER VIII.

**The Great Change.**

The rocks, the ridges and the valleys were taking on a warmer glow. The poplar buds were ready to burst. The scent of balsam and of spruce grew heavier in the air each day, and all through the wilderness, in plain and forest, there was the rippling murmur of the spring floods finding their way to Hudson's Bay. In that great bay there was the rumble and crash of the ice fields thundering down in the early breakup through the Roes Welcome—the doorway to the Arctic, and for that reason there still came with the April wind an occasional sharp breath of winter.

Kazan had sheltered himself against that wind. Not a breath of air stirred in the sunny spot the wolf-dog had chosen for himself. He was more comfortable than he had been at any time during the six months of terrible winter — and as he slept he dreamed.

Gray Wolf, his wild mate, lay near him, flat on her belly, her forepaws reaching out, her eyes and nostrils as keen and alert as the smell of man could make them. For there was that smell of man, as well as of balsam and spruce, in the warm spring air. She gazed anxiously and sometimes steadily, at Kazan as he slept. Her own gray spine stiffened when she saw the tawny hair along Kanzan's back bristle at some dream vision. She whined softly as his upper lip snarled back, showing his long white fangs. But for the most part Kazan lay quiet, save for the muscular twitchings of legs, shoulders and muzzle, which al-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

## Abe Martin

Cupid has only got one more shot at th' White House.

There's no hereafter for a feller that's dead politically.

# LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

**EARL DERR BIGGERS**

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Continued from First Page

In the distance they saw Harrowby passing through the gate and on to the tracks. They ran up just in time to have the gate banged in their faces.

"Here," cried Minot. "I've got to get in there. Let me through!"

"Where's your ticket?" demanded the great stone face on guard.

"I haven't got one, but—"

"Too late anyhow," said the face. "The train's started.'

Through the wooden pickets Minot saw the long yellow string of coaches slipping by. He turned to Paddock.

"Oh, very well," he cried exulting. "Let him go. Come on!"

He dashed back to the carriage that had brought them from the hotel, the driver of which sat in a stupor trying to regain his wits and nonchalance.

"What now?" Paddock wanted to know.

"Get in!" commanded Minot. He pushed his friend on to the musty seat, and followed.

"To the De la Pax," he cried, "as fast as you can go."

"But what the devil's the need of hurrying now?" demanded Paddock.

"All the need in the world," replied Minot joyously. "I'm going to have a talk with Cynthia Meyrick. A little talk—alone."

"Ah," said Mr. Paddock softly, "love's young dream.'

CHAPTER XVII.

**The Shortest Way Home.**

The moon was shining in that city of the picturesque past. Its light fell silvery on the narrow streets, the old adobe houses, the listless palms. In every shadow seemed to lurk the memory of a love long dead—a love of the old passionate Spanish days. A soft breeze came whispering from the very sea Ponce de Leon had sailed. It was as if at a signal—a bugle-call, a rose thrown from a window, the boom of a cannon at the water's edge—the forgotten past of hot hearts, of arms equally ready for cutlass or slender waist, could live again.

And Minot was as one who had heard such a signal. He loved. The obstacle that had confronted him, wrung his heart, left him helpless, was swept away. He was like a man who, released from prison, sees the sky, the green trees, the hills again. He loved! The moon was shining!

He stood amid the colorful blooms of the hotel courtyard and looked up at her window, with its white curtain waving gently in the breeze. He called, softly. And then he saw her face, peering out as some senorita of the old days from her lattice—

"I've news—very important news," he said. "May I see you a moment?"

Far better this than the telephone or the bellboy. Far more in keeping with the magic of the night.

She came, dressed in the white that set off so well her hair of gleaming copper. Minot met her on the veranda. She smiled into his eyes inquiringly.

"Do you mind—a little walk?" he asked.

"Where to?"

"Say to the fort—the longest way."

She glanced back toward the hotel.

"I'm not sure that I ought—"

"But that will only make it the more exciting. Please. And I've news—real news."

She nodded her head, and they crossed the courtyard to the avenue. From this bright thoroughfare they turned in a moment into a dark and unkempt street.

"See," said Minot suddenly, "the old Spanish churchyard. They built cities around churches in the old days. The world do move. It's railroad stations now."

They stood peering through the gloom at a small chapel dim amid the trees, and aged stones leaning tipsily among the weeds.

"At the altar of that chapel," Minot said, "a priest fell—shot in the back by an Indian's arrow. Sounds unreal, doesn't it? And when you think that under these musty stones lies the dust of folks who walked this very ground, and loved, and hated, like you and—"

"Yes—but isn't it all rather gloomy?" Cynthia Meyrick shuddered.

They went on, to pass shortly through the crumbling remains of the city gates. There at the water's edge the great gray fort loomed in the moonlight like a historical novelist's dream. Its huge iron-bound doors were locked for the night; its custodian home in the bosom of his family. Only its lower ramparts were left for the feet of romantic youth to tread.

Along these ramparts, close to the shimmering sea, Miss Meyrick and Minot walked. Truth to tell, it was not so very difficult to keep one's footing—but once the girl was forced to hold out an appealing hand.

"French heels are treacherous," she explained.

Minot took her hand, and for the first time knew the thrill that, encountered often on the printed page, he had mentally classed as "rubbish!" Wisely she interrupted it:

"You said you had news?"

He had, but it was not so easy to impart as he had expected.

"Tell me," he said. "If it should turn out that what poor old George said this morning was a fact—that Allan Harrowby was an impostor—would you feel so very badly?"

She withdrew her hand.

"You have no right to ask that," she replied.

"Forgive me. Indeed I haven't. But I was moved to ask it for the reason that—what George said was evidently true. Allan Harrowby left suddenly for the north an hour ago."

The girl stood still, looking with wide eyes out over the sea.

"Left—for the north," she repeated. There was a long silence. At length she turned to Minot, a queer light in her eyes. "Of course, you'll go after him and bring him back?" she asked.

"No." Minot bowed his head. "I know I must have looked rather silly of late, but if you think I did the things I've done because I chose to—you're wrong. If you think I did them because I didn't love you— you're wrong, too. Oh, I—"

"Mr. Minot!"

"I can't help it. I know it's indecently soon—I've got to tell you just the same. There's been so much in the way—I'm wild to say it now. I love you."

The water breaking on the ancient stones below seemed to be repeated "Sh—sh," but Minot paid no heed to the warning.

"I've cared for you," he went on, "ever since that morning on the train when we raced the razor-backs—ever since that wonderful ride over a God-forsaken road that looked like Heaven to me. And every time since that I've seen you I've known that I'd come to care more—"

The girl stood and stared thoughtfully out at the soft blue sea. Minot moved closer, over those perilous slippery rocks.

"I know it's an old story to you," he went on, " and that I'd be a fool to hope that I could possibly be anything but just another man who adores you. But—Because I love you so much—"

She turned and looked at him.

"And in spite of all this," she said slowly, " from the first you have done everything in your power to prevent the breaking off of my engagement to Harrowby."

"Yes, but—"

"Weren't you overly chivalrous to a rival? Wouldn't what—what you are saying be more convincing if you had remained neutral?"

"I know. I can't explain it to you now. It's all over, anyway. It was horrible while it lasted—but it's over now. I'm never going to work again for your marriage to anybody—except one man.

The man who is standing before you—who loves you—loves you—"

He stopped, for the girl was smiling. And it was not the sort of a smile that his words were entitled to.

"I'm sorry, really," she said. "But I can't help it. All I can see now is your triumphant entrance last night—your masterly exposure of that silly necklace—your clever destruction of every obstacle in order that Harrowby and I might be married on Tuesday. In the light of all that has happened—how can you expect to appear other than—"

"Foolish? You're right. And you couldn't possibly care—just a little—"

He stopped, embarrassed. Poorly chosen words, those last. He saw the light of recollection in her eye.

"I should say," he went on hastily, "isn't there just a faint gleam of hope—for me—"

"If we were back on the train," she said, "and all that followed could be different—and Harrowby had never been—I might—"

"You might—yes?"

"I might not say what I'm going to say now. Which is—hadn't we better return to the hotel?"

"I'm sorry," remarked Minot. "Sorry I had the bad taste to say what I have at this time—but if you knew and could understand—which you can't of course—Yes, let's go back to the hotel—the shortest way."

He turned, and looked toward the towers of the De la Pax rising to meet the sky—seemingly a million miles away. So Peary might have gazed to the north, setting out for the Pole.

To Be Continued.

# THE FARMSTEAD

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader tell me what is the matter wtih my chickens and give a remedy. Their heads become sore with red blisters and their eyes are red. Two of them have died and the others affected with the disease won't eat. They have full range of the farm, plenty to eat and good water to drink.—L., West Virginia.

I have a cow that is affected with something like rheumatism. Will some reader give me a cure?—E., Ohio.

## DRAINING CELLARS

To drain a wet cellar: Dig all around the walls to below the foundation, outside, put in open-jointed tile drains, cement the outside of the walls, with a 1:2 cement plaster, then wash it several times with a wash of pure cement and water to fill up all the pores. Fill up the trench to within a few inches of the top with coarse gravel and broken stone, and cover the top with soil. Make connections from the cellar to the outside line of tile, and provide an outlet away from the house. Cement the cellar floor.

## LIVE STOCK

### STALLS FOR HORSES

A horse cannot talk and tell his owner in the morning that he has been uncomfortable during the night, but if such is the case and the trouble continues the effect will show in his work, or more serious trouble may follow. Sometimes the stalls are badly constructed, made too narrow or the horse's feet wear holes which are neglected.

One of the greatest evils is having a stall too narrow. It may not have been properly constructed in the first place or perhaps has been made for a small horse. If the farm changes hands or is rented and a larger horse put in it, this horse may have difficulty in rising and so because of his dread of lying down on that account remains on his feet longer than is good for him. Again a board or two may become dislodged and not being replaced at once occasions a draft.

In a number of barns that have come under my observation too little care has been used as to the situation of the stalls. Quite often they are placed on the north side of a building owing to such a position being handier or not interfering with other arrangements about the barn. Instead, it is best to have them on the south side of a building or if on the north side they should have a double wall. The stalls should be of sufficient size, the flooring should be level and the stalls themselves kept in good condition.

### HOG CHOLERA

More can be done now than later in the season to prevent cholera in your community.

On farms that are free of infection ti is well to remove all manure, and clean the hog yards by scraping up the corn cobs and hauling them to fields that are to be plowed. All wallow holes should be filled, and the hog houses and cots should be sprayed with a disinfectant. These precautions should be taken before the arrival of warm weather.

If cholera infection has been on the farm during the last several months, it is necessary to practice more rigid precautions in ridding the premises of the disease. All litter such as manure, cobs, and straw piles should be burned or handled to a field where there is no danger of spreading the infection. It is not advisable to scatter it over the field, as there is danger of birds distributing the cholera infection to neighboring farms. If the manure is piled for a few months and mixed with chloride of lime, it is then safe to scatter it over the field. All wallow holes should be filled in. The fences about the yards, lots and hog houses should be sprayed with a three per cent water solution of a cresol disinfectant. If a small quantity of lime is added to the disinfecting solution the sprayed surface will appear white and the danger of failing to spray the entire area will be avoided. Quick lime should be scattered about the yards. If the above precautions are practiced, after an outbreak, the yards may be safely restocked in two or three months.

It is well to treat all hogs in an infected herd, that are not showing serious symptoms of cholera, with anti-hog cholera serum. The healthy hogs in the herd should be vaccinated by the simultaneous method. The carcasses of hogs dying of cholera should be burned. All hogs on farms that adjoin premises where there is an outbreak of cholera, or that have ben directly exposed to the disease should be vaccinated by the simultaneous method. We consider this a necessary control measure because of the attitude of the average farmer toward the quarantine rules recommended by health officers.

C. H. CLINK,
Indiana Experiment Station.

## THE DAIRY

### FLIES ON COWS

Cows will not give a steady, good flow of milk if they are worried by flies. They will get worried and cause a lot of trouble. Here is a first-class spray that can be used with great benefit: Fish oil, two quarts; kerosene, one quart; crude carbolic acid, one pint; oil of pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar, 10 ounces. Mix thoroughly and apply in a fine spray every two or three days, or as often as the flies begin their attacks.—Earle William Gage, New York.

### DAIRY INSPECTION

Pure milk crusades, propelled by the force of public opinion, have resulted in the establishment of more or less intricate systems of inspecting all the whole milk that is marketed in the towns and cities of the United States, says a writer. The motive back of the establishment of these regulations has, at least for the large part, been a worthy one—that of the protection of the health of the consumers. Modern medical science has demonstrated that there are many dangerous and often fatal diseases which can be communicated by means of milk contaminated with the germs that cause the various diseases. Any thing which accomplishes the protection of the health and happiness of society as a whole is to be recommended; but sometimes enthusiasm in such directions may lead too far or may make mistakes.

Recent work that has been conducted at the New York experiment station and elsewhere tends to show that the regulation and inspection methods employed by many towns and cities as to the milk consumed are not accomplishing the ends for which they were made. Data have been obtained which show that dairies which score so low as to prohibit the shipment of milk to certain towns and cities are producing milk which is more pure from a bacterial standpoint than is that which is produced by many dairies that score high enough for their milk to be admitted In fact, in some cases, it was found that dairies which were debarred from shipping actually produced more healthful milk than did dairies which scored comparatively high.

There is something wrong with a method which allows injustices such as have just been given. While there is undoubtedly much good accomplished by the regulations which now control the milk supply of our towns and cities, there also is undoubtedly much unfairness attributable to them.

Herein is a problem for both the producer and the consumer. It would not be fair to abolish all inspection and regulation, for the consumer does not know from whence his milk comes and must be protected from the producer who is careless and dishonest. At the same time it is not fair to judge the producer entirely on the basis of the completeness of the equipment which he has for caring for his herd and for the products.

One method of solution which is possible is the pasteurization of all milk that is sold, even this is objectionable because it reacts to the detriment of the small dealer and the country town dairyman who sells milk direct to consumer. Another possible solution would be the passing of proper laws regulating inspection, but the difficulty is to get an equitable system. Without doubt, the best remedy lies in the education and instruction of the dairyman so that he will better understand how to produce healthful milk. This—intelligent production, coupled with honesty on the part of producers, would soon make unfair regulations unnecessary.

## THE ORCHARD

### WHEN TO PLANT

"Fruit trees planted in the fall have a greater advantage over those planted in the spring for they begin growth at the first peep of warm weather," says Wendall Paddock, professor of horticulture, Ohio State University. "The planting can be done easier in the fall and then the tree will get the benefit of the entire growing season next year. However, fall planting should only be practiced in those sections where the winters are cold and steady and spring planting where the climate is mild. Alternate freezing and thawing in the mild climate causes the roots of the fall planted tree to be lifted and exposed. Hence, spring planting is more satisfactory. Spring planting does better in southern Ohio and fall planting in northern Ohio.

### DYNAMITE FOR PLANTING

If care were taken at tree planting time more trees would survive the first year, says a writer. The writer has planted many trees and has had small loss from first year deaths. The first few years are the most trying on a young tree. It must have moisture to be able to make growth and the roots must have plenty of porous soil to extend in.

The fine root hairs that are known to grow from the roots are very tender; that is, in regard to pushing their way into the subsoil. If the subsoil is hard and tough nothing much can be expected from the tree for some time to come. Trees that make rapid growth do so only from the fact that the subsoil is porous and moisture has a free circulation through it. The ability of moisture coming up from below and feeding the young tree is only brought about by the subsoil being porous.

A porous subsoil benefits a young tree in another way. When the subsoil is porous the moisture going down dissolves such plant foods as potash, lime and phosphorus. These are very important to any growing plant.

Many a promising young tree was planted in a hole just large enough to receive the roots, with no consideration given to the condition of the subsoil. This tree will perhaps stay alive and just barely make growth to the disappointment of the planter. The best results from planting trees have been secured by the writer in this way:

Good stock was obtained and then the holes were made with dynamite. The places where the trees were to be planted were staked out and holes three feet deep were made. These holes were two inches in diameter. Into each hole was placed a charge of 20 per cent dynamite. These charges were lowered into the hole with fuse and cap attached and shoved down to the bottom with a wooden tamper; a broom handle will do, but never use metal. Some moist earth was placed on top of the charge and lightly tamped. More earth and continual tamping until the hole is entirely filled makes it ready to discharge. Load a row of holes and then go along and fire them.

When the holes are blasted the top soil should be separated from the subsoil. At this time it is well to look out for a pot hole; this can be discovered by taking the tamper and shoving into the hole. If one is discovered it must be filled. Stone is a good filler. In planting the tree be careful to cut all dead roots and trim the top. See to it that the top soil is placed around and under the roots, the subsoil to be placed on top. Manure or straw placed on top of all will have a tendency to hold the moisture in above the roots.

One only needs look into a blasted hole to see why this is a better way to plant trees. The breaking of the subsoil makes it possible for the moisture to go up and down and besides this it gives the roots every possible chance to grow and the moisture coming up carries with it lime, potash and phosphorus. That is why trees make better growth in blasted holes.

## THE GARDEN

### CARE OF POTATOES

The past season the potato crop in many sections was seriously affected by blight disease and it has resulted in much loss through rot in the field. The blight could have been controlled and largely prevented if proper spraying would have been done at the proper season. And the proper season to prevent blight is to spray the whole season through. This can be done without extra labor by using a combined fungicide and insecticide. The condition of the crop is a serious one for many growers, if the thought is to store them and hold them for later marketing. Such potatoes stored should be handled so as to prevent bruising. The storage should be dry and the temperature kept low. If the crop is much affected and there are indications that it will not keep well, it will probably be better to pass such to market for early consumption. Also it should be remembered that potatoes have a considerable value for feed, particularly if they are cooked and some ground grain or other rich feed is mixed with them.

### CABBAGE IN FALL

Cabbage plants can be set out in the late fall for spring heading anywhere from Baltimore southward, and there is no need to keep them for spring setting, says Professor Massey in Farm and Home. We sow seed of the Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage here the middle of September. In South Carolina the last of the month or early in October will be better. Sown too early and getting too large a fall growth will cause them to run to seed in spring instead of heading. We prepare the hand well and run furrows east and west two and a half feet apart. In these furrows we apply 1,000 pounds an acre of a high grade commercial fertilizer. A furrow is thrown over the first furrows from each side, making beds. A more shallow furrow is then run down the middle of these beds. The plants are set in this open furrow as a winter protection.

They are set 16 inches apart and deep enough to cover the stems, the tender part, for if the frost splits the stem the cabbage plant is worthless and will run to seed. Set in this way they keep dormant through the winter and when the soil is leveled in spring they stand all right on the surface.

The common practice with many southern truckers is to set the plants low down on the south side of the beds. I have tried this in the south and found that the full exposure to the sun when frozen was a damage, and in the warm spells they get to growing tender and the return of cold will often kill them. I tried setting them down on the base of the north side of the beds and found that they lived much beetter, as they were sheltered from the sun and kept dormant and hardy.

But later experiments have shown that they do better in the open furrows. If you want to winter over a lot to sell for spring planting you can set the plants two or three inches apart in the open furrows and thin them out in the spring, selling the surplus plants.

## POULTRY

### MAKING COOPS RAT-PROOF

Among other things, one that ought to be considered when building a hen house is to get sufficient protection from rats or rodents that may annoy. As a step in this direction, no rubbish or brush should be allowed to accumulate around the poultry house. It simply serves as a hiding place for rats, not to mention the actual injury which may be done among poultry. Rats often carry off eggs or may even kill young chicks. They burrow underneath the floors and eat up grain not intended for them.

Traps are cheaper than corn this year and, if possible, the floor of the hen house be made rat proof. This means that it will be set upon a cement foundation well down into the ground. The floor will be cemented on all sides. This is one of the greatest arguments for the cement floor in the poultry house, but it must not be forgotten that the cement floor poultry house has some drawbacks which are rather serious. The protection against rats is not only wise from a business standpoint, but it can mean cutting down diseases that are often carried by these small animals. Such protection is certainly worth while.

### ROUP IN CHICKENS

There is little danger from roup if we can get through the fall months without its appearance. Now is the time to prevent the disease getting a foothold. These cold, snappy nights and cool, wet mornings are likely to cause colds, especially when fowls are crowded in their roosting quarters or coops.

Sell all the old hens not wanted as next year's breeders, now. They are through laying for the season, are taking a long vacation, and are worth as much per pound as they ever will be.

Send all cockerels not salable as breeders to market as soon as they are large enough. The price is rapidly dropping and will continue to do so, but even at a better price you could not afford to crowd your pullets.

Mites and lice have too often had free swing about the place. Get busy now unless you want these pests to put your fowls into the right condition to contract roup.

Here is a a recipe for prevention: Clean quarters means freedom from insect pests, clean floor, new earth if the floor is of dirt, regular cleaning, not necessarily daily. The poultry house should be roomy enough to be used as a play room during stormy weather. Give clean feed and water.

Weaklings should never be tolerated. Kill and bury the runts and crowheads. Roup is infectious and the weaklings are the ones to first become infected.

### INCREASING THE FLOCK

In beginning with poultry, one should start in a small way, gradually increasing the business as one's knowledge and experience warrant. Nearly everyone has had some experience in the management of poultry. This experience usually results from the handling of a small flock, and the poultryman can see no reason why he couldn't handle a flock of 1,000 hens as profitably as he can a small flock of 10 hens.

Handling 1,000 hens presents an entirely different proposition than does the handling of 10 hens. A small flock of, say, 10 hens, requires very little attention, and will usually return a nice profit from the table-scraps and the odds and ends of food found about the place. A small flock during the ranging season will obtain an abundance of green and animal food. When the number of hens is multiplied by 100, however, the case is an entirely different one. The green and animal foods found on range soon become scarce, and it's up to the poultryman to supply these essentials if he expects a profit from his flock.

Many fail to get a profit from their hens merely because they increase the number of hens in the flock without increasing house room and yards. A case in point comes to mind: A neighbor cleared about $150 from 100 hens. This profit looked so good to the man that he decided to double the number of his hens. He did this, but did not think it necessary to build an additional house and larger yards. The 200 hens occupied the same house and yards that the 100 did. The result of this venture was that the 200 hens were kept at a loss.

Before increasing the flock, the poultry-houses and the equipment should be increased. Many increase the number of hens and expect the increased profits to be sufficient to build new houses, etc. This would be all right if it would work, but it hardly ever works out that way in actual practice. The houses should be ready to receive the hens from the beginning. Hens crowded for floor space rarely pay a profit. And, besides, when crowded conditions exist, unless the quarters are kept clean and well ventilated, disease is likely to break out. In figuring house-room, allow each hen four square feet of floor space.

In increasing the number of hens, the yarding or ranging opportunities must be increased in proportion. Hens do not usually range long distances from the poultry houses, and while the green food and animal life within the range of the hens may have been sufficient for a flock of 100 hens, 200 may be unable to obtain sufficient of these essentials to induce a good egg-yield.

In order to take full advantage of the natural food supply, the farmer, in increasing his flock, should build the additional houses required as far from each other as possible.

In starting in the poultry business many make the mistake of using all the money they have in the purchasing of stock and the building of houses. At least one-half of the funds should be reserved to repair mistakes and to keep the business going until it becomes self-sustaining.

### POULTRY ADVICE

Dry quarters, plenty of feed and exercise are necessary for the getting of winter eggs.

The surplus milk will return a larger profit when fed to the hens than when fed to the hogs.

The farmer should lay in a supply of road dust for the hens. The dust bath is essential to good winter management of hens.

All perches in the poultry house should be built on a level. When built one above another, step-fashion, the hens will fight for the higher perches with the result that some of them will become injured or eggs will be broken in them.

For roup and colds, dissolve permanganate of potash in the drinking water until the water is of a deep wine color, and keep this before the sick fowls all the time. Ground mustard, fed in the wet mash, is also good. A teaspoonful to each 10 or 12 hens is about the right quantity to feed. A good way to insure an even mixture is to dissolve the mustard in water and use the water to moisten the mash.

The droppings give an indication of the health of the fowls. In health, the droppings are of sufficient consistency to hold their shape. They are dark in color, tapering off into grayish white. If the droppings are soft and of a yellowish or brownish color, an excessive quantity of fat forcing foods in the ration is indicated. If on the other hand, the droppings are watery, and dark, with streaks of mucus in them, it indicates that too much protein, especially animal-protein, is being fed, and the meat food should be greatly reduced or omitted entirely for a time from the ration. A greenish watery diarrhoea indicates unsanitary conditions, filthy water or food.

## FARM BRIEFS

Pine or cedar shavings make good bedding for the dog, as the odor keeps away fleas and other insects.

When snow lies deep, rig up some kind of a sled or sleigh and hitch up the horses to get the tickle out of their feet. Take a drive, but blanket the horses when you stop. They will feel all the better for the exercise.

A cool cellar is the best place for cabbages. Hang them up or wrap them up in paper and lay on shelves.

A dog affected with eczema should be fed raw meat and vegetables; much stimulating food should be avoided.

Geese do not need bathing water as much as ducks do, as they are great roamers. What they particularly require is good pasture land; they are grazers. Yet if they can have access to a running stream it will do them good.

A disease that is transmitted through one generation of chickens to another is apt to become epidemic.

If you are land-poor, i. e., have too much poor land, sell some of it. Perhaps some better farmer can bring it to a better state. But why not do it yourself?

The old method of carrying fowls by the feet, heads down, is a cruel practice, and very seldom seen on a practical farm nowadays. The proper way is to allow the bird's body to rest on the arm, holding the feet firmly with the hand.

See that the sweet corn saved for next year's planting is stored in a well-aired place where it will not freeze.

When you know that the rorses, cow, dogs and cats all have good, warm beds and are well fed, then you, as a real farmer, can lie down and sleep soundly.

Warts on a cow's teats will disappear after a time if the affected parts are rubbed once or twice daily with best castor oil or fresh goose-grease. A large wart, having a narrow base, should be snipped off with scissors, and the bleeding stopped by applying Monsell's powder or solution. If it starts to grow again, cauterize the part with lunar caustic pencil.

Inbred poultry become easy victims of disease.

Success in planting pecan trees depends largely on preventing roots from drying out, making holes wide and deep and packing soil well around the roots.

Simplicity, reliability, durability and accessibility should be sought when you buy tools.

Save seed from the fall crop of Irish potatoes for next year's planting, selecting smooth potatoes of uniformly large size, though not the largest. Seed potatoes are usually expensive at planting time.

Arbor vitae makes a splendid ornamental hedge. It may be shaped into any desired form by pruning.

Wheat furnishes more material for the white of eggs than does corn.

Weaving is an incurable vice, but may be less practiced if the horse is worked or exercised every day and allowed a roomy box stall. If the horse is stabled in an ordinary stall, tie with two ropes so that he can not swing his head.

The pure-bred poultry of today lay more eggs, attain better size and young stock mature faster and are better table fowls than the common mixed stock.

What the market calls a prime broiler is one that has a plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs, yellow skin and small comb.

Remove all trash and rubbish from the garden. If convenient, it is well to plow or spade the land that will be used for garden next year. This will help to get rid of many insects and weeds.

Store the seed corn where it will cure out well.

Carrots, parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground over winter. These root crops keep perfectly without storage.

Fowls do not possess the sense of smell; they have nostrils but no noses. It is up to the keeper to detect a foul or unhealthful odor.

If the ground for the orchard is not prepared when your fruit trees arrive place the trees in a deep trench and cover the roots with soil. They will keep there in perfect condition for many weeks giving ample time for thorougr soil preparation.

The Pekin duck is of Chinese origin. Like the Aylesbury, it has a white plumage, and the legs are set far back, giving it an upright carriage.

The branches of currant bushes should be drawn close together and tied to prevent the snow from breaking them down.

Transplant evergreens, such as arbor vitae and red cedar now. It is not necessary to cut back the tops of these plants at the time of transplanting.

Three good pruning tools, with approximate cost are: Long, narrow saw, 80c; pair of hand pruning shears, 60c; pair of long-handled tree pruners, $1.

The egg-eating habit is usually prevented by the use of trap nests. Practically, the hen is a machine for making eggs and flesh from raw material.

# FARMERS ARE CAUTIONED ON METHODS OF PACKING POULTRY

Poultry packers are urged by the specialists of the department to give unusual attention to preparing and packing their birds for shipment, particularly if the mild weather which has been widely prevalent this autumn, continues.

The poultry specialists say that the weather conditions in many sections have been very similar to those which prevailed in the autumn of 1913, and which, as poultry shippers will remember, proved disastrous to all packers who do not dress, chill and pack properly.

The specialists therefore recommend the particular observance of the following methods of handling dressed poultry, which are essential to a perfect product at any time and are of vital importance whenever weather conditions are unfavorable:

1—Keep the holding batteries for your incoming stock clean, well tired, and free from vermin, and see that the chickens have plenty of fresh water and plenty to eat.

2—Don't kill a chicken when the crop is full of feed. Give the chicken only water for 24 hours before it is killed. Food in the crop or in the intestines of a dressed chicken causes loss of flavor and hastens decay, which more than offsets any gain from extra weight.

3—Good bleeding is absolutely essential to a good appearance on the market and retards decay. Circular 61, bureau of chemistry, U. S. department of agriculture, explains the best methods of bleeding and loosening the feather muscles for dry picking.

4—Hang the chicken by both feet while picking. Hanging by one leg spoils the shape of the bird. Picking on the lap gets the skin dirty and hastens decay.

5—Dry pick if possible. Scalding is particularly undesirable because it hastens decay.

6—Chill every dressed bird until the body temperature is below 35 degrees F. Never pack or ship an imperfectly chilled bird. More decay is due to imperfect chilling than to any other single factor in dressing. Dry chill, if possible. Chickens cooled in water lose flavor, decay sooner, will not cold-store as satisfactorily as dry-chilled, and are in every way more undesirable on the market. Refrigerator cars will carry well chilled goods in good condition, but they cannot chill warm goods to a sufficiently low temperature.

7—Pack in boxes or small kegs whenever possible. A large barrel makes an undesirable package, because where poultry is packed in large masses the weight of the upper layers crushes the birds at the bottom.

8—Line all packages with parchment paper and cover the top of the poultry before the lid is put on.

9—Wrap every head in suitable paper so that blood from one bird will not mar the appearance of another.

10—Use only good refrigerator cars and see that they are in good order. Ice and salt the car 24 hours before loading. The car, at the end of 24 hours, should show a temperature below 40 degrees F. at a point 4 feet above the floor and between the doors.

**General Suggestions.**

Never handle chickens roughly either before or after killing. Rough handling causes bruises, broken bones, scarred skins, and soft places in the flesh. Undue haste on the part of the killers and pickers results in lowered keeping quality and poor appearance of the product.

Piece work which leads to quantity rather than quality makes for lower prices on the market. Those who pay by the piece should remember that they sell by the quality of the piece.

These directions will apply with equal force to turkeys intended for the holiday market.

## FANTASTIC GERMAN NAMES

### Many Teuton Inns Are Labelled With Queer Names.

Scattered throughout England are some curious inn names, but Germany probably holds the record for out-of-the-way signs and fantastic names. The most absurd results are usually obtained by the name of some animal with a more or less unsuitable object.

The Comfortable Chicken and the Cold Frog, both of them in Berlin, are certainly left in the shade by the Angry Ant (Ort, in Westphalia) and the Stiff Dog (Berlin). The Lame Louse is an inn in a suburb of Berlin, and not far from it is the Thirsty Pelican. The Dirty Parlor, the Bloody Bones, the Musical Cats, the Fourhundredweight Man, and the Boxers' Den are all in Berlin or the neighborhood, and the Old Straw Bag in Leipzig. The Open Bunghole is in Stadtohen, in the Palatine, and the Shoulder-blade in Jerichow. The Last Tear is a landlord's notion for the name of his inn, situated near a graveyard, visited by returning mourners, and is of frequent occurence throughout the fatherland.

## THE VERY TIME

### When Powerful Food Is Most Needed.

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a set back on account of weak stomach. Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a Kansas woman, "my little six-year-old niece left the invigorating and buoyant air of Kansas, where all her life she had enjoyed fairly good health, to live in Ohio. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever.

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, couldn't eat anything and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

Write for particulars. The London Veterinary Correspondence School Dept. 190, London, Ontario, Canada.

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Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

*Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre*
*Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre*
*Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre*

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from $12 to $30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful. There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for isettlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

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# EMOCRATS WILL MEET IN ST. LOUIS

## ational Committee Selects Missouri City for Convention of June 14, 1916.

ashington, Dec. 8.—St. Louis is the e and June 14 the date of the next emocratic national convention.

ols was decided upon by the Demoic national committee, which had mpleted its work today, after placg itself on record in favor of the reination and re-election of Woodw Wilson as President. Complete ony characterized the proceed-

s.

St. Louis won out over its rivals—hicago and Dallas—on the second ot. The vote then stood St. Louis, Chicago, 15, and Dallas, 9. Immeately afterwards, on the motion of Texas committeeman, the choice unanimous.

Speaker Champ Clark led the fight St. Louis. He urged the city's ms as necessary to keep Missouri the Democratic column.

In addition to completing details of convention arrangements and disssing financial ways and means for coming campaign, the committee ted Urey Woodson over Gen. Halman, both of Kentucky, and Will R. ng over W. H. Easterly of Oregon, d heard, without action, pleas for l against equal suffrage.

Members of the committee were the ncheon guests of President Wilson at White House today.

## LFONSO'S PLEA FAILS AS PREMER RESIGNS

London, Dec. 9.—A Central News spatch from Madrid yesterday afternoon states that the king requested e premier to remain in office, but at the latter declared that the pres- difficulties made continuance imssible.

## CONGRESS CONSIDERS PROTEST TO BRITAIN

### Action Planned on Interference With Commerce.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, called upon congress today to insist that Great Britain cease interference with neutral commerce. He declared that protests by the American state department had been met by increased lawlessness and trampling upon neutral rights.

"The United States, with other nations, should demand from Great Britain," said the senator, "that disregard of their rights cease. It may be necessary for the United States and other neutral nations to let Great Britain understand 'no word or act' will be omitted to enforce their rights."

British merchants and shippers are profiting greatly, he asserted, by exporting the very character of goods seized when shipped from the United States to neutral European ports.

## EVERYTHING FINE IN MEXICO, SAYS TEXAN

### Gov. Ferguson Gives President Optimistic Report.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Gov. Ferguson, of Texas, yesterday gave President Wilson an optimistic view of conditions along the Mexican border and in Mexico itself. The governor told the President that the recognition of Gen. Carranza had gone far toward the resumption of order and he predicted the speedy elimination of Gen. Villa in revolutionary affairs.

"Texas has been the Belgium of the southwest for a long time and we have had great difficulty in dealing with the situation," said Gov. Ferguson. "With the recognition of Gen. Carranza, the federal government and the state of Texas can now co-operate to meet the situation adequately."


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# "NATION DRY" FIGHT LAUNCHED

## Texas Senator Introduces District of Columbia Bill as Opener.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Anti-Saloon League of America, through Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, has launched its fight for national prohibition. Senator Sheppard introduced in the senate a bill making the District of Columbia "dry" territory after November 1, 1916,. He will follow this with a bill later in the session providing national prohibition.

The bill placing under the ban liquor in Washington and the District is most drastic and provides not only heavy fines, but prison terms for violation of the prohibitory law. It not only would prohibit the sale of intoxicants in hotels and clubs, but prohibits its transportation into the district by common carriers. It also prohibits drinking in public thoroughfares, on street cars or other public conveyances, including railroad trains, and makes it an offense to be intoxicated in the streets, in street cars, on railroad trains or at any public gathering or to disturb the peace of any person while intoxicated anywhere.

Prohibition leaders predict that Washington will be "dry" a year from November 1, last. They plan to make the national capital an object lesson to the rest of the country. They say once the saloon is banished from Washington they will have taken a long step toward national prohibition.

## SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Commodore was sunk yesterday morning by a submarine. The cook perished, but all other members of the crew were saved.


# Is it a Cold, Cough or Bad Blood?

**NATURE POINTS THE WAY.**

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had an obstinate cough which I was unable to get rid of. I tried several remedies which did little good. Then I began taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; it helped me at once, and by continuing its use for a few weeks the cough left me entirely. I have had no return since, except slight colds. I keep 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the house all the time as a family remedy."—Mr. GUS. RAMBACHER, Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.


The showers that bring forth blossoms and make nature more beautiful often cause untold misery to mankind in whose blood the poisons have accumulated. When all nature seems to be glad we sometimes experience our greatest ills. The important thing is to make this life worth while—consider each disappointment and ill-feeling as so much experience and as a temporary lesson set for us to learn. When you catch cold—suffer from indigestion or notice the skin breaking out with pimples let this furnish you a warning that the blood is in disorder. Profit by the experience of others and quickly drive the poisons from the blood and build up the system with a reliable remedy—such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has stood the test of time, and for over a third of a century has sold more largely than any other blood remedy. Thousands attest to its remedial value as witness the testimonials which have been published for the past fifty years.


# FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For $10 we will ship you one first-class 40-lb Feather Bed; one pair 6-lb Feather Pillows; *(all new, clean, live, sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking);* also one pair full size Blankets; one dandy Comfort, full size; one full size Sheet, and two Pillow Slips, *all for only $10. All new, first-class goods and no trash.* Positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for FREE catalog and full particulars. Do not buy anywhere until you see what we offer. Write today. Postal will do. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 1156. Greensboro, N. C.

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# CONSCRIPTION IN U. S. IS HINTED

## Secretary Garrison Says if People Won't Enlist They Must Be Compelled.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Compulsory military service is declared by Secretary Garrison, in his annual report made public yesterday, to be the only resort of the United State in providing an adequate defense, should citizens fail to enlist in the Continental Army proposed as a reserve to the regular army.

Secretary Garrison throws down the gauntlet to former Secretary Bryan and other opponents of military preparedness in this declaration: "If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that, it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling the service."

**Discusses Reserve Army.**

Mr. Garrison makes this plain statement after discussing the prospects of raising a reserve army of 400,000 men through voluntary enlistment. "With respect to the annual installments of 133,000 men for the Continental army," says the secretary of war, "the question undoubtedly will be frequently asked, Can they be secured? Will you get the men? There cannot, of course, be a categorical answer to this question. Nobody knows; but this does not in any way alter the course which we should pursue. With respect to the continental force the most favorable conditions will be provided for the citizens to enter its service. The minimum of time will be required, the maximum of compensation will be provided; and if the volition of the citizen does not result in the securing of the needed number, there will be a complete demonstration of the inability of any volunteer system to produce results."

The details of the Garrison military program previously have been made public. Briefly the plan calls for the increase of the regular army to 141,000 officers and men. A reserve to be known as the "Continental Army" would be raised in three installments of 133,000 men each. These reservists would serve six years, three the first with the colors, during which they would receive annual intensive training in field camps. With the plan in complete operation the continental army would always comprise 400,000 men with the colors. The regular army of 141,000 and a national guard of 129,000 more would bring the entire military forces up to 670,000.

Last year congress appropriated $115,000,000 for military purposes. As previously disclosed by Secretary Garrison, his plan, when in complete operation at the end of four years would call for an annual expenditure of $182,000,000.

**Jolt for Bryan.**

Mr. Bryan's opposition to military force receives this jolt in almost the opening paragraph of Secretary Garrison's report:

"The necessity of a nation having a force commensurate with its responsibility is demonstrated by every correct process of reasoning founded upon fact. This is so whether the subject is considered in the light of the philosophy of government or of history. The use of force is the inherent essence of government. The very term itself is explicit government—the right or power to compel obedience to law. Where there is no force to compel such obedience—that is, to govern — there is anarchy. Individuals give up the right of unregulated actions when they form themselves into or become subject to a government. The progress and advancement of that which is summed up in the word 'civilization' have been made possible solely because of government. Unless the individual is secure in his person and his property, he has neither time nor inclination to devote himself to the cultivation of the mental, moral or spiritual side of his nature. That security is secured to him by government, and government can only meet its responsibility of assurance by the possession of sufficient force to secure and preserve it."

Holding to the ancient prophecy that there would be wars and rumors of wars and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, Secretary Garrison boldly asserts that "weakness inevitably results in overthrow, as the abundant instances of history demonstrate both with respect to individuals, cities and nations." Continuing, Mr. Garrison says: "If we should properly prepare our minds to be strong, so that we can reject evil, we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us."

**To Defend the Right.**

"So long as right and wrong exist in the world," continues Mr. Garrison, "there will be an inevitable conflict between them. The right-doers must be prepared to protect and defend the right as against the wrong. Their preparation will tend to prevent the triumph of wrong; and in those instances in which it does not prevent the attempt it can prevent the success of the attempt. Wisdom demands precaution; precaution demands preparation; preparation is against the day of evil from any quarter."

As showing our present woeful unpreparedness, Mr. Garrison points out that all the nation possesses outside the standing army is "a statute prescribing how volunteers may be raised in the event of war." He contrasts this with the proposed system under which the country would have a force "already organized, already clothed and armed and officered, which has been to a certain extent discipline and trained" and declares the "advantage thereof over the other situation is literally incalculable." He does not maintain that a few months' training will make a continental soldier the equal of a regular, but contrasts the advantage of a complete organization over no organization of reserves at all, as at present.

## MOTHER LOVE SCORNS FIRE

### Woman Rushes Into Burning Home and Saves Three Children,

Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Olga Zudah, 25 years old, wife of Albert Zudah of the town of Randall, proved her mother's love yesterday morning by braving fire and smoke and risking her own life to carry her three little children from the burning home of the family near the village of Powers Lake. Mrs. Zudah was severely burned. The house, with its contents, was destroyed, with loss of $3,000.

## Invention Rivals the Thunderbolts of Thor

NIKOLA TESLA.

New York, Dec. 10.—Nikola Tesla, inventor and winner of the 1915 Nobel Physics prize, would not give any details regarding the new destructive invention for which he has just filed patent applications.

Although Dr. Tesla insists there is nothing sensational about the invention, it is said that it equals, in possibility of destruction, the mythical thunderbolts of Thor.

Suffice it to say that the destructive invention will go through space with a speed of 300 miles a second, a manless airship without propelling engine or wings, sent by electricity to any desired point on the globe on the errand of destruction, if destruction its manipulator wishes to effect.

Ten miles or a 1,000 miles, it will be all the same to the machine, the inventor says. Straight to the point, on land or on sea, it will be able to go with precision, delivering a blow that will paralyze or kill, as is desired. A man in a tower on Long Island could shield New York against ships or army by working a lever, if the inventor's anticipations become realizations.

# SAYS FINANCIAL SITUATION IS O. K.

## Secretary McAdoo Denies There's a Deficit; Admits More Revenue Is Needed.

Washington, Dec. 8.—"The financial situation of this country has never been so strong and so favorable as now," says Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo in his annual report, submitted today. "Our financial resources are the greatest in our history, and our banking system, through the creation and operation of the federal reserve system, is now the strongest in the world."

The secretary asserts that the financial condition of the treasury is so strong that, even though no additional revenue-raising measures be put into effect, there will be a balance in the general fund on June 30, 1916, of $32,644,605. Should the war tax, which expires December 31, 1915, be re-enacted, and should the one-cent-a-pound duty on sugar, which under the present law, will not be collected after May 1, 1916, he continued, the net balance in the general fund on June 30, 1916, will stand at $88,644,605. Should the $25,000,000 expenditure to be made on the Panama canal be financed by the sale of bonds as provided by law, the net balance of June 30, 1916, would be $76,644,605, according to the secretary.

**Treasury Not Behind.**

A recapitulation of the finances shows total ordinary receipts of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, of $697,910,827 and total ordinary disbursements of $731,399,759, giving a deficiency for the year of $33,488,931. This is merely a deficiency for the year and does not represent the treasury as behind that much, for it has not yet used up what it commenced the year with.

The secretary estimates that total appropriations for the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, should be $908,765,929, an increase over the 1916 appropriations of $167,831,401.

The outlook for the fiscal year 1917, which will begin next July, is not so bright, Mr. McAdoo tells the congress.

In his report Secretary McAdoo declares that a bond issue is inadvisable and says that additional revenue may be raised by maintaining the present war tax and the sugar duty; by increasing the income tax and by greater care in collections of all taxes. The secretary says that it is as poor policy for a government to subsist on the proceeds of bond sales as for an individual to live on borrowed money. Let the government procure money through taxation, that it need not repay, says Mr. McAdoo.

In view of this attitude of the secretary and the general feeling among administration leaders that retention of the war tax and the sugar duty is inevitable, it is believed here that the government will not be deprived of these sources of revenue, and this being the case, Mr. McAdoo says, an expenditure of $93,800,000 on the preparedness program will roll up a deficiency of $50,806,394 by June 30, 1917, the end of the 1917 fiscal year. To meet this deficiency, Mr. McAdoo would increase the internal revenue. He figures that the toal increase in revenue needed is $112,806,394, provided $25,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds are not sold. If the issue should be made, that much would be subtracted from the amount of additional revenue required.

The report says that customs receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to $212,146,000, a decrease compared with the previous year of $86,766,000. Improvements in the methods of procedure in the collection of customs are recommended.

During the fiscal year 1915, $29,187,042 was spent on the Panama canal, the secretary reports. Of this, $21,614,362 was for construction on the canal proper and $7,572,679 for fortifications and miscellaneous work. Total expenditures on the Panama canal to June 30, 1915, amounted to $219,471,636.

## PLANT RUSHED WITH WAR ORDERS BURNS

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 11.—The plant of the La Crosse Knitting Works, rushed with war orders for the allies, was partially destroyed by fire.

# KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

ways tell when a dog is dreaming; and as he dreamed there came to the door of the cabin out on the plain a blue-eyed girl-woman, with a big brown braid over her shoulder, who called through the cup of her hands, "Kazan, Kazan, Kazan."

The voice reached faintly to the top of the Sun Rock, and Gray Wolf flattened her ears. Kazan stirred, and in another instant he was awake and on his feet. He leaped to an outcropping ledge, sniffing the air and looking far out over the plain that lay below them.

Over the plain the woman's voice came to them again, and Kazan ran to the edge of the rock and whined. Gray Wolf stepped softly to his side and laid her muzzle on his shoulder. She had grown to know what the voice meant. Day and night she feared it, more than she feared the scent or sound of man.

Since she had given up the pack and her old life for Kazan, the Voice had become Gray Wolf's greatest enemy, and she hated it. It took Kazan from her. And wherever it went, Kazan followed.

Night after night it robbed her of her mate, and left her to wander alone under the stars and the moon, keeping faithfully to her loneliness, and never once responding with her own tongue to the hunt-calls of her wild brothers and sisters in the forests and out on the plains. Usually she would snarl at the Voice, and sometimes nip Kazan lightly to show her displeasure. But today, as the Voice came a third time, she slunk back into the darkness of a fissure between two rocks, and Kazan saw only the fiery glow of her eyes.

Kazan ran nervously to the trail their feet had worn up to the top of Sun Rock, and stood undecided. All day, and yesterday, he had been uneasy and disturbed. Whatever it was that had stirred him seemed to be in the air, for he could not see it or hear it or scent it. But he could feel it. He went to the fissure and sniffed at Gray Wolf. Usually she whined coaxingly. But her response today was to draw back her lips until he could see her white fangs.

A fourth time the Voice came to them faintly, and she snapped fiercely at some unseen thing in the darkness between the two rocks. Kazan went again to the trail, still hesitating. Then he began to go down. It was a narrow winding trail, worn only by the pads and claws of animals, for the Sun Rock was a huge crag that rose almost sheer up for a hundred feet above the tops of the spruce and balsam, its bald crest catching the first gleams of the sun in the morning and the last glow of it in the evening. Gray Wolf had first led Kazan to the security of the retreat at the top of the rock.

When he reached the bottom he no longer hesitated, but darted swiftly in the direction of the cabin. Because of that instinct of the wild that was still in him, he always approached the cabin with caution. He never gave warning, and for a moment Joan was startled when she looked up from her baby and saw Kazan's shaggy head and shoulders in the open door. The baby struggled and kicked in her delight, and held out her two hands with cooing cries to Kazan. Joan, too, held out a hand.

"Kazan!" she cried softly. "Come in, Kazan!"

Slowly the wild red light in Kazan's eyes softened. He put a forefoot on the sill, and stood there, while the girl urged him again. Suddenly his legs seemed to sink a little under him, his tail drooped and he slunk in with that doggish air of having committed a crime. The creatures he loved were in the cabin, but the cabin itself he hated. He hated all cabins, for they all breathed of the club and the whip and bondage. Like all sledge-dogs he preferred the open snow for a bed, and the spruce-tops for shelter.

Joan dropped her hand to his head, and at its touch there thrilled through him that strange joy that was his reward for leaving Gray Wolf and the wild. Slowly he raised his head until his black muzzle rested on her lap, and he closed his eyes while that wonderful little creature that mystified him so—the baby—prodded him with her tiny feet, and pulled his tawny hair. He loved these baby-maulings even more than the touch of Joan's hand.

Motionless, sphinx-like, undemonstrative in every muscle of his body, Kazan stood, scarcely breathing. More than once this lack of demonstration had urged Joan's husband to warn her. But the wolf that was in Kazan, his wild aloofness, even his mating with Gray Wolf had made her love him more. She understood, and had faith in him.

In the days of the last snow Kazan had proved himself. A neighboring trapper had run over with his team, and the baby Joan had toddled up to one of the big huskies. There was a fierce snap of jaws, a scream of horror from Joan, a shout from the men as they leaped toward the pack. But Kazan was ahead of them all. In a gray streak that traveled with the speed of a bullet he was at the big husky's throat. When they pulled him off, the husky was dead. Joan thought of that now, as the baby kicked and tousled Kazan's head.

"Good old Kazan," she cried softly, putting her face down close to him. "We're glad you came, Kazan, for we're going to be alone tonight—baby and I. Daddy's gone to the post, and you must care for us while he's away."

She tickled his nose with the end of her long shining braid. This always delighted the baby, for in spite of his stoicism Kazan had to sniff and sometimes to sneeze, and twig his ears. And it pleased him, too. He loved the sweet scent of Joan's hair.

"And you'd fight for us, if you had to, wouldn't you?" she went on. Then she rose quietly. "I must close the door," she said. "I don't want you to go away again today, Kazan. You must stay with us."

Kazan went off to his corner, and lay down. Just as there had been some strange thing at the top of the Sun Rock to disturb him that day, so now there was a mystery that disturbed him in the cabin. He sniffed the air, trying to fathom its secret. Whatever it was, it seemed to make his mistress different, too. And she was digging out all sorts of odds and ends of things about the cabin and doing them up in packages. Late that night, before she went to bed, Joan came and snuggled her hand close down beside him for a few moments.

"We're going away," she whispered, and there was a curious tremble that was almost a sob in her voice. "We're going him, Kazan. We're going away down where his people live—where they have churches and cities, and music, and all the beautiful things in the world. And we're going to take you, Kazan!"

Kazan didn't understand. But he was happy at having the woman so near to him and talking to him. At these times he forgot Gray Wolf. The dog that was in him surged over his quarter-strain of wildness, and the woman and the baby alone filled his world. But after Joan had gone to her bed and all was quiet in the cabin, his old uneasiness returned. He rose to his feet and moved stealthily about the cabin, sniffing at the walls, the door and the things his mistress had done into packages. A low whine rose in his throat. Joan, half asleep, heard it, and murmured:

"Be quiet, Kazan. Go to sleep—go to sleep—"

Long after that, Kazan stood rigid in the center of the room, listening, trembling. And faintly he heard, far away, the wailing cry of Gray Wolf. But tonight it was not the cry of loneliness. It sent a thrill through him. He ran to the door, and whined, but Joan was deep in slumber and did not hear him. Once more he heard the cry, and only once. Then the night grew still. He crouched down near the door.

Joan found him there, still watchful, still listening, when she awoke in the early morning. She came to open the door for him, and in a moment he was gone. His feet seemed scarcely to touch the earth as he sped in the direction of the Sun Rock. Across the plain he could see the cap of it already painted with a golden glow.

He came to the narrow winding trail, and wormed his way up it swiftly.

Gray Wolf was not at the top to greet him. But he could smell her, and the scent of that other thing was strong in the air. His muscles tightened; his legs grew tense. Deep down in his chest there began the low rumble of a growl. He knew now what that strange thing was that had haunted him, and made him uneasy. It was life. Something that lived and breathed had invaded the home which he and Gray Wolf had chosen. He bared his long fangs, and a snarl of defiance drew back his lips. Stiff-legged, prepared to spring, his neck and head reaching out, he approached the two rocks between which Gray Wolf had crept the night before. She was still there. And with her was something else. After a moment the tenseness left Kazan's body. His bristling crest drooped until it lay flat. His ears shot forward, and he put his head and shoulders between the two rocks, and whined softly. And Gray Wolf whined. Slowly Kazan backed out, and faced the rising sun. Then he lay down, so that his body shielded the entrance to the chamber between the rocks.

Gray Wolf was a mother.

To Be Continued.


# HOME FOLKS

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These night drawers may be made with or without the feet. The front and drawers sections are in one piece, with an opening across the waistline in the back and a small waist above it, also opening in the center. Long sleeves are finished with a band cuff. Canton flannel, outing flannel, sateen gingham and similar materials are liked for this garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**Misses' Dress—No. 7502.**

Made in the most severe tailor style, this dress is suitable for school and similar wear. The closing is in the center of the plain blouse, which is high in the neck, with high, turnover collar; the sleeves are plain and full length. The skirt has three gores and is of somewhat circular cut. Measuring 1¾ yards around the lower edge in medium size and closing in the center of the front. The style is excellent for the novelty plaid and figured materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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This plain and smart looking skirt shows a box pleat at each side of the front and of the back, between the pleats the material forms plain flat panels. There is cut two sizes to this skirt and it measures 2¾ yards around the hem, in medium size. It will be handsome in serge, gabardine, whipcord, satin and velveteen. The pattern is cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches, waist measure.

**No. 7476—Ladies' Waist.**

Plain in the back and full in front, this waist has a center front closing and an adjustable collar, which may be worn open or closed, with turnover points. The sleeve is long and loose, with an ornamental cuff at the wrist. The style is much liked for crepe de chine, taffetas and satin, as well as for gabardine and lightweight woolens. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

**Ladies' Dress—No. 7358.**

This smart one-piece costume has a blouse, with a small vest in front and gathered at the shoulders. The neck is outlined by a wide, flat collar and the sleeves are plain and full length, but may be shortened. The skirt has four gores and closes in front. The yokes are applied and may be used or omitted. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

**7508—Boys' Suit.**

This suit shows a high novelty. On the outside we have a long jacket blouse, closing in the center of the front and to be slipped on over the head. Below the deep yoke are two box pleats in front and back and there is a wide collar at the neck. The trousers are regulation and the novelty is found in a vest which buttons to the top of the straight collar, showing as a small shield.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

**7451—Girls' Dress.**

Waist and skirt of this frock have a side front closing. There is a flat collar at the neck, and band cuffs at the wrist. The skirt has panel front and is side pleated all around. Such materials as serge, gabardine and velveteen are suitable for these dresses and are often trimmed with plaid or striped silk of a contrasting color.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 ad 12 years.

**7498—Child's Dress.**

In this little frock there is a tuck at each shoulder of both front and back which leaves a plain panel in the center. The closing is also in the center of the front and the high neck is trimmed with a wide flat collar. The sleeves are plain and are gathered at the wrist into a band cuff. There is also a wide band of trimming material forming a belt at the waist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

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When you are lying awake night after night, suffering from acute indigestion, you would give nearly anything for relief. You have tried drugs; you have tried dieting. But the trouble still persists. Indigestion is a terrible thing. Is relief possible? Yes, relief is possible—in fact, relief is within your reach now. But the first thing to do is to realize the cause of your indigestion—then our advice, simple as it is, will be really convincing.

Physicians trace much indigestion to intestinal trouble. They say the first cause of indigestion is neglect of the bowels. It is constipation or incomplete purging of the system's waste matter. Get the bowels in order again and the way out of indigestion is in sight. Use a white mineral oil, the doctors say. White mineral oil loosens the bowels, aids the system to do its own work easily and naturally; oils the intestines and keeps them from lapsing back into the abnormal, troublesome condition that causes your suffering.

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# TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915.

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## Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.


There can be no argument as to which is preferable, preparedness or insomnia.

It's better to be an also-ran than one who never tried.

Aunt Sarah Bernhardt, with her twenty-five new cork legs, must feel something like a centipede.

One of those 34-hour and 37-minute days on Mars would make a fine Sunday on earth.

One of the first things a young man should learn is that his remote ancestors can't hold his job for him.

Something to worry about: "Men are ninety per cent water."

Silence can come near as anything to dignifying a grievance.

Reverting to the subject of big guns, just for the sake of saying something—Uncle Joe Cannon decided to be a smooth-bore hereafter.

In further proof that matrimony is an eye-opener, a New York woman, who had known her husband three whole hours before marrying him, did not discover until after the ceremony that he was a lunatic.

Rabbits are easy to catch this season. How unlike Justice Hughes.

"Nothing is so bad that it could not be worse," says one paper, forgetting bad eggs.

Nobody suggested that Villa was crazy until after he said he could lick the whole United States.

Man was made to mourn in the morning.

Removing the cause could never remedy hereditary bowlegs.

President Wilson says the Democrats are sure to win the election next year. But then any man who is about to get married ought to be full of optimism.

Necessity is a good old reliable inspiration.

There is no call for a change of Leap Year rules. The game is not rough.

Always there will be men who argue that thoughts of his wife helped old Socrates swallow the hemlock gracefully.

When it comes to saving the country every member of congress imagines himself an efficiency expert.

A New York woman says she proposed three times to her husband before he would marry her. That was giving the old try-try-again slogan a new test.

A Washington doctor says babies should never be kissed. And the blessed little dears, if they could express their views, would agree with him.

Tell some people you are happy and they will think you are not quite right in the head.

If this were not a pretty good old world, man, when his hat blows off, would have to chase it himself.

Bulgaria says she will annex Serbia. But it's too early to interest the geographers in such statements.

This country longed a long time for a White Hope. Then came Jess Willard. But he isn't satisfactory—he saves his money and takes care of his wife and children.

Whisky is optimistic to about the fifth drink. After that the future begins to look drab.

Judd Mortimer Lewis says he "had to wear pants that were too short too long." But just that may have helped make him a human poet.

"The Minnesota supreme court has ruled it illegal for a bartender to pour alcohol on a sleeping ex-patron and set him afire." A severe blow to barroom humor.

Captain Boy-Ed, like the boy of tradition, had nothing to say.

Nothing is harder than to get people interested in an excuse.

When an industrious man has work he talks about being a slave, and when he has nothing to do he finds fault with the government.

A question we have never been able to answer is whether, after smoking a cigar, we feel better or worse.

One man kissed Ford Saturday, but a dear old lady who tried to kiss Bryan found his hand in the way. Since he tasted those Kansas whiskers Mr. Bryan seems to have acquired the art of self-defense.

But for human nature life would be dull.

A small boy's favorite pie is a second piece.

The flajack on the griddle fries, the maple syrup's in the can; the mincemeat's ready for the pies, and joyous is the heart of man.—Chicago News.

The sausage in the skillet browns, the buckwheat cakes are steaming hot; man has his little ups and downs, yet mighty happy is his lot.

An advertisement in an eastern paper reads: "Middle-aged women wanted." They gotta advertise for that kind.

Getting out of a warm bed on a cold morning is a greater mental than physical task.

Being prepared to shoot straight, the soldier boys down in Texas stopped the firing across the border. Peaceful piffle would have had no effect on those Mexicans.

### PEACE TALK

The peace that Germany is ready to make as a conqueror may be wholly unacceptable to the enemies of Germany because acceptance would be confession of conquest. It is well to keep this in mind when reading the news from Berlin. It takes more than one to make a peace.

There is no sign that France would be willing to surrender its northernmost provinces for the sake of saving blood and treasure. Nor has word come that France has given up the dream of reacquiring Alsace-Lorain. If Germany has learned that Russia would let Poland go, that it would give up forever the desire for Constantinople, that it is prepared to hand over its influence in the Balkans to another power, the world has been kept in the dark. There is much quarreling in England over the conduct of the war, but it is highly probable that England would carry on war upon the mere faith in the tradition of ultimate victory rather than let Germany hold Belgium, the "pistol leveled at the heart of Britain."

Unquestionably, Berlin intends that peace shall be made on the basis of conquests. It would be surprising if it didn't; some would say, idiotic. The people of Germany have been told that the foe would have to pay the costs of war. And that would be another stumbling block to peace. For the war debts of France, Russia and Britain are enormous as they are. To take on the burden of indemnities might mean bankruptcy.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told the Reichstag that Germany "declines responsibility for a further continuation of the war." Is there any way of telling that the Entente Powers are opposed to taking the responsibility which Germany repudiates?

### WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS A SOLDIER?

We find this paragraph in the report of a Sunday sermon.

"Young men should not be placed in an army to become parasites on the nation. They should not be taken when they are in the plastic, formative period of their lives and left to live a life of idleness in the midst of vice."

We wish the man who said that would some day have to march sixteen miles through the mud as part of the escort of a wagon train. We wish he could feel that convulsive feeling in the throat which comes with long drilling in the sun. For his own sense of decency and justice, we wish he might pause a moment amid his own work to read over the "Orders of the Day" of a winter cantonment.

A woman once said of her son: "Jack's gone to sea because he's too lazy to work." It is just as absurd and just as untruthful to say that army life is a life of laziness.

As for being parasites, that is so extreme an epithet that it cannot even hurt the feelings of the few thousand men in this city who have been soldiers, much less arouse their indignation. It no more touches them than calling Theodore Roosevelt a doormat thief would touch him. It is true that soldiers do come in contact with vice. But is there any young man, in city or village or college or any place outside of solitary confinement, who can not, if he is so willed, meet with vicious and evil things?

When the Continental Army is established, folk will know more about what soldiers are and the manner of lives they live. There will be less loose-chinned foolishness about them then.

### WORD CONGRESS IS WEARIED OF

Congress begins the session with its feelings on edge.

Never has the word "pork" been flung at it as in the last few months. Never has it been cartooned so frequently against the background of the pig-pen. The thickest skinned of representatives and senators must have squirmed. Every one who has been associated with the preparation and passage of "pork barrel" legislation must have felt that the Fathers made a mistake when they laid down a rule in the constitution for the freedom of the press.

"Pork Barrels" have been coopered largely because congress was aware that in the average citizen's mind the local interest outweighed the national interest. It has been a rather crude form of bribery. Coontown-on-the-Creek would not be troubled over a raid on the treasury if a fat appropriation was made for the improvement of its stream, not that Coontown-on-the-Creek was in a sweat for a navigable waterway, but that it had a hearty appreciation for dollars spent in the groceries and drygoods stores and coal yards. Prairieville's patriotism could be chloroformed with a monolithic postoffice. Mossburg's anxious interest in governmental economy faded away when it learned that its wideawake congressman had obtained the assignment in the district of four companies of infantry, payment to the soldiers in gold.

People now fully understand what the "pork barrel" means—and they resent it as every man does when he grasps the fact that he's been fooled. They are angry over the wasted millions, the weakened army, the misused navy. For all its hard feelings and bitter wrath, congress knows what is best for its own welfare. There'll be no "pork barrels" this session.

There is no charity in giving a dog to the poor.

Probably King Constantine comes as near understanding women as any other man.

We lose faith in words when the man who tells us he can drink or let it alone begins to drool on his shirt front.

Uncle Ike Stephenson says he gave more than half a million dollars to make Senator LaFollette. And the worst of it is he doesn't feel that he got the worth of his money.

### WHO SHOULD PAY FOR THE ROADS?

A committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, meeting at Columbus, has prepared a bill for presentation to congress which calls for an annual federal appropriation of $25,000,000 to be applied on the public roads.

A few years ago, it could have been said that the construction and maintenance of good roads were purely the duty and responsibility of counties and townships. The traffic was entirely local, the benefits wholly for people living on or close by the roads.

But the automobile has changed all that. Take the east and west roads through Toledo. The smallest part of the traffic upon them is that originating with the abutting property owners. Cars running over them come from scores of communities in the section, from a half dozen counties, from Indiana and Michigan as well as Ohio. In the touring season, there is a parade of travelers from any number of states, seaboard to seaboard. Under the system in vogue, construction and maintenance have fallen upon the local population. Manifestly, the changing character of the traffic makes that system unjust. It is right that the state government should contribute. Federal contributions are the square thing.

### THE WAR IN THE ELECTIONS

According to political gossip from Washington, the leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties will try to keep foreign questions out of the campaign of 1916. They realize that neither party is likely to gain anything by the bitterness the questions are bound to arouse and that the country will be the worse for the discussion of them.

But it is beyond the power of party leaders to set the patterns of a campaign. They have only limited control over the orators and electioneers connected with their headquarters, no control to amount to anything over the "irregulars" and camp followers, and none at all over human nature. There is already indication that professional herders of foreign votes purpose raising war issues next year. The inevitable result will be hot words from the other side, the mobilization of votes on the issue of Americanism.

The great war has directly involved the families of thousands of Americans. It has been brought almost to our doors by unscrupulous foreign agents. It would be too much to expect that we can keep it out of our elections.

### THE TAFT-GARRISON DUEL

Mr. Taft and Mr. Garrison have been conducting a debate through the public prints. Mr. Taft charges that the present administration has demoralized the government of the Philippines, that it has undone the laborious work of years, that it has encouraged contempt in the islands for all things American.

For his part, Mr. Garrison declares that whatever there has been of misgovernment in the Philippines can be traced to Mr. Taft himself. He insists that the islanders now love us more than they ever did and that, for the first time in their sorrowful history as a conquered people, the Filipinos feel that they have a measure of liberty.

The debate, we may suppose, has some value in reminding us of our saddle-colored brothers across the Pacific, other matters, foreign and domestic, having tended to make us forget them. But it strikes us that this is a partisan quarrel to be judged according to partisan feelings and convictions. If you are of the opinion that all affairs Republican are great and good you will have no difficulty in taking everything that Mr. Taft says as gospel. If you believe the Democracy infallible, then it must be that, with you, Mr. Garrison is right. In the situation, we discover some comfort in our independence. Probably the Filipinos are in much the same state they were before Mr. Francis Burton Harrison landed in Manila—a state approaching on nakedness. Probably the majority don't know there has been a change in governor generals. And probably Messrs. Taft and Garrison are better for getting something off their chests.

It is worth while being neutral.

### THEY BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK

If the Captain Karl Boy-Ed and the Captain von Papen give way to indignation you may be sure it is for the purpose of publicity. They are perfectly aware that they have been straining the temper of Uncle Sam for many months. They know perfectly that the business they have carried on for more than a year would not have been tolerated in their own country more than twenty-four hours. They are practical military men and instead of complaining of their treatment in America will congratulate themselves upon having "got away" with so much.

### MORE SIBERIAN INDUSTRIES

#### Make Ether From Blossoms of Violets and Iris There.

A number of new commercial enterprises have recently been undertaken in northeast Siberia. Many iodine works have been established in the neighborhood of Vladivostock, on the shore of the Japanese sea, the iodine being made from seaweed found there in abundance.

An interesting distillery for ether has been opened, the bulk of the ingredients being violets and iris blossoms from the Ussuri countryside. A good deal of amber is being collected from the beach along the coast of the Premorsk and many new salt workings have been opened in the government of Irkutsk and in the Lena hinterland in the vicinity of Viluisk.

# BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS SMILE

## That Is, Those in Washington Do, When New Members of Congress Arrive.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Washington spirits are high today. This is descriptive of staid old Washington, the boarding house keepers, the real estate agents, the florists and those who live off official Washington.

Congress has resumed its session. New faces are in town. Men with broad-brimmed hats and long, black hair and cambric ties are looking for rooms and houses. Landladies of the F. F. V.'s have polished up the old mahogany and given a new glint to the gilt that wreaths the ancestral portraits and are ready to welcome the "stranger within their gates."

The country at large sees a certain significance in the event that is not interesting to the Washington local view. The questions that will engross the country—preparedness, the war, war taxes, etc., may have a place in the political economy of the country outside of Washington, but the Washington boarding-house keeper is moved by an economy that fattens her in the session and makes her lean in vacation.

**Means Something to Have M. C.**

She is standing at the window looking down the street and wondering whether this season's "catch" will be a senator, congressman or—following the descending social scale—a mere secretary. It means something to have a real congressman in your boarding house. For example, the government clerks, the all-the-year-arounders, who keep the larder filled when congress is away, will be more apt to stay if they find a chance to make the acquaintance of a senator or representative. Sitting at the dinner table just opposite a member of congress and hearing words of wisdom drop from his lips is a boon indeed. But better far is the opportunity it affords to make his acquaintance and pour your tale of trouble in his ear. Usually in a new member, not hardened to the hard luck stories that afflict Washington, he will lend a willing ear. He may even take it upon himself to go to the department at once and order the matter righted.

**He Helps Socially, Too.**

There is also a certain social distinction that attaches to the official title, and it is something to know the new member's wife and daughters. Your name will look well in the society column of the local newspaper grouped with Miss Blank, daughter of Representative Blank, of South Dakota or Montana. It shows that you are getting on socially. It may mean such a degree of friendship in time that young brother Ed, just out of high school, may go out to the west and be colonized and pull off an appointment to West Point or Annapolis, or that sister Bess, who lost her job teaching in the Washington school last season, may get on the special roll of the census office.

**Can't Patronize Old 'Uns.**

It is useless to try to patronize the second-term congressman. He has been here long enough to learn something. But the "freshman" is happy, proud to be here for the first time to serve his country, pleased with everybody and everything and he fairly oozes "good things." By and by he, too, will become blase. By and by his daughter will learn that there are cleverer Johnnies than the boarding house hanger-on who is pestering her father for the appointment at West Point. By and by the family will learn that the hard luck tales they have heard are not merely twice told tales but many time told.

Then interest will cease in the annual visitation of the member to Washington. The feeling towards him will become that expressed by a certain lady who inquired of the wife of Senator Lorimer.

"Mrs. Lorimer, what is your husband, senator, congressman or what?"

"Well, I fear you have not read very much. Everybody, certainly everybody in the west, knows Congressman Billy Lorimer."

He was then a member of the House.

"Oh, it is different where you come from, Mrs. Lorimer," naively replied the interrogation point. "Where you come from you have only one congressman. Here in Washington we have nearly four hundred—one for every day in the year and some to spare."

### GRASSHOPPER CROP PAYS

Joseph Saladino, of Orford, N. H., says the grasshoppers were so thick on his farm this summer that he cut only one load of hay from 150 acres of tillage land, but he caught 26 1-2 bushels of grasshoppers, for which he received a bounty of $65, twice as much as the value of the hay crop harvested.

# Sunday School

### CHRISTMAS GUNS OR CHRISTMAS ANGELS?

**The International Sunday School Lesson for December 19 is "The Song of the Angels."—Luke 2:1-20.**

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Cynics will jibe this year at the Christmas music of peace. They will call the keeping of the day a mockery and declare that the angels' song is further from fulfillment than ever before. War, woe, hate and strife rule the world today, say the critics of Christianity.

Stay: are not the pessimists afflicted with that sort of blindness which St. Peter described as ability to see only that which is near. They cannot discern beyond the obvious. They hear the great guns roaring, but are deaf to the bells of peace that are sounding their summons in the heart of men all the world around. They see the heaped-up corpses of the slain, but have no eyes for the mountains of mercy which have arisen upon earth since this war began. Who knows but that this greatest of all human conflicts may be written down on the enduring pages of history as the war of the pitiful heart?

Never before were so many deeds of mercy and brotherhood being done. At no other hour since first the Christmas music stole softly on the Bethlehem night has there been such a vital sense of love for mankind among the children of men. World brotherhood is nearer realization today than ever before. The swift shuttle of recent history has woven new, strong strands of love and goodwill between nations, which two Christmases ago were remote and alien.

Many man have been driven deaf, literally, by the roar of the great guns; and still others, in larger number, have been deafened metaphorically, so that they cannot hear the deeper, sweeter, softer and more abiding notes of the Christmas music. Today let us listen to the angels rather than to the cannon. Instead of the Hymn of Hate—which its author and his nation now publicly regret—let us listen to the words of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the other agencies which are tirelessly, quietly at work in all lands to knit together again the severed hearts of nations. There never before was a Christmas so full of the true Christmas spirit.

**The Major Christmas Goals.**

For an up-to-date Christmas, suppose we resolve to get a firm hold on the timely truth, as tremendous as it is timely, that Christendom was never before so determinedly bent on achieving the great Christmas goals as today. Out of the social and economic chaos this conviction emerges clearly. This world war will not have wholly ended until the song of the angels is made a present reality in this, our workaday world.

Suppose we sit together quietly and attempt to scan the re-valuations that are under way this Christmas. A huge question mark, red and inexorable, has been placed after every one of our ideals and usages and institutions. Nothing is now unchallenged. "Old things are passed away; behold all things are made new." Even our religion has been tested to its uttermost depths by the present calamity which has overtaken humanity. Does Christianity stand the test?

**The War in the Jungle.**

I turn first to a letter I received today from Dan Crawford, written from "the middle of the middle of Africa," where war's bloodiness was found its way. Incidentally, the Belgians have carried off one of his fellow-workers, a German: "But to return to our carried-off missionary. What is happening now? Can we see no mercy through the mists? Has all the promise and the potency gone because the missionary is gone? No, thank God, the native Christians stand firm. What is the good of a gospel that cannot make the black man stand up stoutly for God in his own land? The first glint of sunshine news came from Chungu, a simply written letter informing us that by way of reprisal God and royall haryevsted 10 souls, this not including many young people.

"Then there was a lull, and our church here called for volunteers on hearing of the death of one of the evangelists there. So away went the two delegates on their 20-days of hard journey, bearing succor to the widowed one. There is Christianity for you—pure religion and undefiled toiling through the forest for 20 days—no, not for money, but for the love of the family of the faith. Then back they came with their sore feet and glad hearts—yea, back with the blessed news of 20 souls saved.

"Thus it is we can proudly praise our God, come wild war and woe as it may. Unlike all others, He rules by His over-ruling, and could He not say of even the bad Babylonian monarch: Is not the King of Babylon a golden bowl in my hand?"

**From the Lands of the Book.**

By the same mail that brought this message with the reek of the dank, tropical jungle upon it, there came two others, one from Persia and one from the Holy Land, which today is the scene of the climax of unholiness.

An American woman missionary, is writing from the mission compound in Urumiah, Persia, where 14 thousand Christians had found refuge beneath the American flag. She had lived for four months amid the starving, the dying, the dead, with disease stalking haughtily amid the stench that assails the nostrils night and day. One must turn to the records of Lucknow and Cawnpore to find a story matching this. Yet listen to the echo of the angel song, from this woman who has been pouring out her soul almost unto death—for she, too, fell victim to disease within a day or two after writing these words:

"It is at such times that one finds out just how much faith in the unseen he has, and just how much his religion is worth. I find the Rock on which I can anchor in peace are the words of Christ Himself, 'Where I am, there ye may be also.' 'If any man serve Me let him follow Me, and where I am, there shall also My servant be.' That is enough. To be where He is. Recently as I have read sermons or books written for the trying times of life, I have found them tame and insufficient for the occasion; our own experiences are so much more intense and go as much deeper that nothing but the words of God Himself can reach to the bottom."

Dare we listen for an angel note amid the shrieks and moans of dy-Armenia? Harken to these triumphant testimonials fresh from the scenes of the world's greatest horror:—"One who has come through the blackness of the shadow of death was asked whether the missionaries were losing faith, or could even yet see God through the shadow. His answer was clear, 'Every missionary I know has been drawn closer to God's heart. With human hope destroyed, God and the love of Christ are standing sure. All we ask is that we may go back again to bear witness to his power.'

"A missionary's wife sends word that even among the scattered groups of Armenians half starved and absolutely hopeless, the faith of the martyr is unquenched. As she approached groups of women seated by the roadside, bowed in dejection, she heard the phrases on their lips, 'Lord, I wait for Thee,' 'Lord, we hope in Thee.'

"Witness is borne that Mrs. Raynolds, injured and in danger of death, gave a constant testimony of God's love and strength; while Dr. Raynolds, the founder of Van Station, with the visible evidence of his life work destroyed, with his friends dead by thousands in their village homes, yet testified to God's love and gives thanks for his continuing care.

"The wife of another missionary who shared in the terrible flight from Van across the Russian border bears witness that a spiritual exaltation came upon the Armenian Christians in the hour of death and upon the missionaries in the hour of their deepest danger. Christ was never more real than to this group of his bruised and suffering followers."

**Deeper Meaning of the Bells.**

Mere merriment will not suffice for the keeping of this Christmas. We cannot get music enough out of the sleighbells for our present mood. All the tinkle of the glittering gauds on the Christmas tree, and all the gayety of light hearted revel, are inadequate for this most meaningful of all Christmases. Nothing but the deep, solemn notes of the angels' song can satisfy us. That held a new, divine program for our hurt and sorrowing world. Good will and peace — these are the slogans for mankind today. Hark. Hear you not the angels?

"Still through the cloven skies they come,
With peaceful wings unfurled,
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world;
Above its sad and lonely plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And ever o'er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

"For lo, the days are hastening on,
By prophets seenofold,
When, with the ever-circling years,
Shall come the time foretold,
When the new heaven and earth shall own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

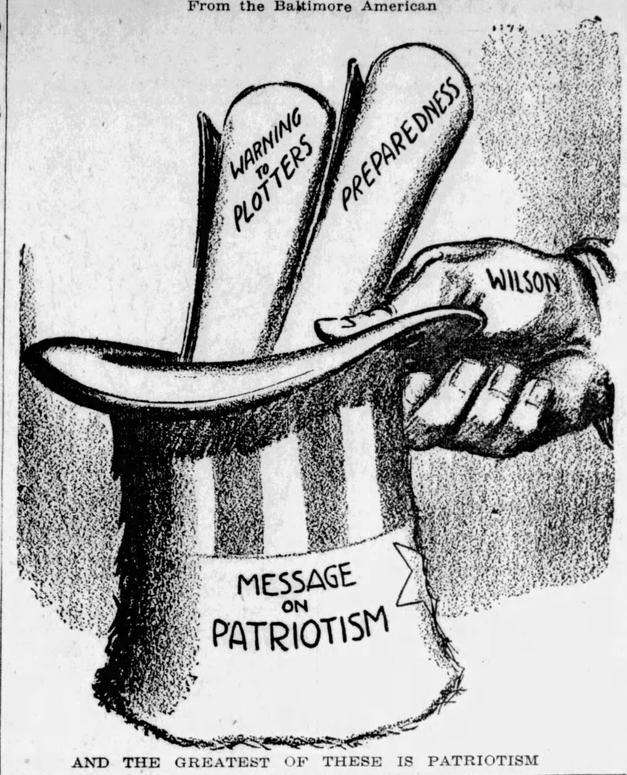
Even though the Christmas land is itself today garrisoned by Moslem troops at war; even though the sounds of military strife re-echo over the fields where the shepherds watched and over the hills where the Christ-Child played, still we may know a deeper, truer Christmas than any that has ever gone before.

Opportunities for deeds of good will are more abundant than usual. No thoughtful person at the present time can contemplate a Christmas that is not shared with the world's sufferers: the war smitten lands need our Christmas gifts. The great heart of America should go out to perishing Armenia, to starving Servia and Poland and Belgium. Were the words of the Christ ever more pertinent than now: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

What say the dazed and wondering shepherds to us, as they stand gazing upward into the glorious Syrian night of stars, after the celestial choir had sung its song and spoken its message? "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing that come to pass." That is the word. Let us reverently turn in spirit to Bethlehem, to the great simplicities, to the lowliness and humility of the nativity. Putting aside all the glitter and tinsel of today's Christmas-keeping, let us seek, in that smoke-grimed unadorned cheerless cave-stable the great truth which lies at the heart of Christmas: God has drawn as near as He can get to man. The Babe is "Immanuel"—"God with us." No longer are we to contemplate God as enshrined in the ineffable glory of the highest heaven: He has drawn nigh us in Jesus, the Son of Mary; and His Christmas name is "Savior and Love."

## TWO IN ONE

From the Baltimore American




AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS PATRIOTISM

# Nish Waits Relief Which Never Comes

## Disheartening Days in the Serbian Capital While Bulgars and Germans Hammer Their Way Through the Country.

London, Dec. 8.—Charles E. Jenkin, an engineer who has been doing relief work in Serbia, gives the following account of the heartbreaking retreat of the Serbian people from Nish:

"Now the Bulgars have attacked all along the line after giving assurances that they had no intention of so doing Pirot and the main Constantinople line to Nish are threatened, 'but the allies, England and France, will help us,' the people say, and the streets are gay with flags and masts in their honor.

"The tense anxious days pass; the deluge of cold rain and sleet sops the flags, and the question 'Will they never come?' passes from lip to lip.

"When the great bombardment of Belgrade began the people left, hoping for shelter in the south. Semendria, to the east of Belgrade was evacuated. The main roads to the south from the towns join at Velplana and there it was that I saw Serbia in her agony, the most hopeless and desolate picture of misery one could imagine.

"There had been heavy rain for some time. The roads, always bad, are now deplorable, two feet deep in sticky mud, for Serbia has been almost continuously at war for the last three years, and the ablebodied men have been under arms.

"In that dismal road, with the rain falling pitilessly, crowds of people were trudging slowly on, hoping to find some place to rest. Women took off their boots and stockings and walked in mud up to their knees, their picturesque costumes and gaily colored headcloths sodden with rain. It was odd to see that some still had stuck in their hair the pathetic remains of a flower.

"Many carried on their backs a bundle, from which came a faint cry. They were carrying their babies—sometimes two—and leading other children by the hand. They were splendid, these peasant women of Serbia.

The misery of this pathetic crowd of homeless folk was intensified by the fact that there were so few eblebodied men to help them. Women, children and old men were mixed up in confusion with cattle and sheep and pigs, and to the eternal rain was now added the cold bite of sleet. In places the procession came to a hopeless deadlock, crowding together in the mud.

"I saw no sign of panic—simply a stolid, hopeless resignation. Days and days they were on the roads, I did not know where they were going; many did not know themselves. Nish they hoped for, Uskub they hoped for; they seemed more afraid of the Bulgars than the Austrians. They crowded into towns and villages in abject misery.

"How they fed I cannot say. Peasants as a rule give bread to each other, but the peasants themselves were joining in this dismal retreat, and in the few inns the food had been exhausted. Many children died and their bodies were left by the roadside. Many women and old men must have died of starvation. The faces of these poor peasants were hard and stony. But through it all they seemed to cherish the hope that the allies would come and save their country.

"Under these conditions I arrived on the evening of October 15, at Nish station, the waiting room and every available inch of space being crowded with rain-soaked and weary women and children and the old men of the people.

"Here a pathetic, bent, old figure on a sodden bundle of brilliant colored rugs—his sole belongings—had been sitting hour after hour nursing his fretful grandchild. Everywhere is drawn-out human suffering. On the opening of the station barriers some hundreds of these poor folk rush for the train under the cold, pitiless rain, and the air is full of the cries of the women and the wailing of the poor, tired, little ones. Such is the harvest of war!

"We are in the train at 7:30, but wait till the small hours of the morning before a start is made.

"There are long waits at many stations; sentries and soldiers everywhere, and in the darkness one sees the lights high up among the now snow-topped hills where the Serbian outposts await the Bulgar advance. The Serb could not attack, being held back by the allies, who still appeared to trust Bulgarian friendliness, and so many valuable days were lost while the Bulgars pushed on their final preparations."

## VARIETIES

The tensile strength of a paper wheel is far greater than one made of iron.

South Africa is expected to become one of the great beef producing countries of the world.

The horn of the rhinoceros is not joined to the bone of the head, but grows on the skin.

It is estimated that the annual fall of rain and snow in the United States weighs 6,000,000,000 tons.

Hamburg has an experimental plant that obtains power from the ebb and flow of North sea tides.

The Northern Pacific railroad has ordered 2,000 cars especially for handling fruit. Cost $3,500,000.

The Brazilian government estimates next year's revenue of $169,660,000, and expenditures at $174,254,000.

King George rules 11,475,054 square miles of the earth's territory, and some 379,000,000 of its inhabitants.

Branch, N. Y., is annoyed because porcupines have taken to invading the village streets in numbers.

In Madagascar there has been discovered a tree producing coffee that is said to be free from caffein.

According to French statistics, only one-fourth of the aviation accidents are due to defects in aeroplanes.

Japanese are producing more than 20,000,000 tons of coal a year from mines in Japan and South Manchuria.

A great number of short railways are in the course of construction in Spain. These will act as feeders to the main lines.

Sound lumber, 25 years old, has been proved by a German government test to be materially stronger than new stock.

Paper automobile tires, made experimentally in Europe seem to have the strength of metal and the resiliency of rubber.

A government survey has resulted in ranking the Yukon river in fifth place among the great streams of North America.

Rhode Island probably has the youngest "real son of the revolution" in Henry A. Burlingame, age 70, of Pawtucket.

Experiments by German scientists have shown that an excellent pulp for paper manufacture can be obtained from hop vines.

Australia has prohibited the importation of belts alleged to produce therapeutic effect by electric or magnetic influences.

A labor saving device for making color tests of cottonseed oil has been developed by the United States bureau of standards.

Pure food law advocates in Japan recently discovered that much rice was adulterated with quartz sand to increase its weight.

For the last 30 years the average yield of potatoes an acre in Ontario has been about 42 per cent over that of the United States.

Experiments have shown that acetylene light will make plants grow larger and more rapidly than those subjected only to sunlight.

Japan will build at Tokio an astronomical observatory the equal in size and completeness of anything in the United States or Europe.

Water power is used to produce electricity in Switzerland to such an extent that in some towns not an ounce of coal is burned.

An Argentine government bureau has met with much success in making paper pulp from the wood of several varieties of native pine trees.

Electric locomotives have been built for a German railroad having heavy grades that draw loads of 230 tons at a speed of 42 miles an hour.

Telephone line extension is now facilitated by the use of a machine which digs the holes for the poles at the average rate of 60 a day.

Next Easter will fall on April 25. Only once again in this century will it be so late, 1943, when the date will be April 25, the latest that is possible.

One of the world's greatest railroad tunnels, more than three miles long, recently was completed through mountains on the border of Asia Minor and Syria.

The tower of a tall church in Switzerland has been equipped to receive the time signals sent out by wireless telegraphy from the Eiffel tower in Paris.

A French system of rapid telegraphy, by which it is possible to send 40,000 words an hour, has worked successfully for distances of 900 miles in that country.

Mrs. Despard, a sister of General French, is said to have refused more than 500 applications for newspaper interviews after her return from visiting her brother at the front.

The silver inkstand in Mr. McKenna's room in the British treasury has been used for 44 chancellors of the exchequer. It was presented to Pitt when chancellor of the cabinet.

The total coal supply of the world has been estimated at 7,397,533,000,000 tons, of which nearly 4,000,000,000,000 tons are bituminous, Asia having the largest quantity of any continent.

A nest of wasps will kill from 3,000 to 4,000 flies a day, but the one or two they may miss will breed about 23,456,789 more before the avengers can get back on the job next morning.

Strong potest is being made in South Australia against the continued slaughter of such rare birds as the ibis, the egret, cranes and spoonbills to supply the demands of milliners.

The vermiform appendices of oxen slaughtered in the municipal abattoir at Prague are manufactured into goldbeater's skin which is extensively employed in aeroplane manufacture.

A Paris electrician has made an electroscope for detecting the presence of radium discharges so delicate that it is said to measure current strengths as small as one-ten trillionth of an ampere.

Mr. Marconi has still in his possession the apparatus with which he made his first experiments in wireless telegraphy in the garden of his father's home in Italy. He was then 15 years old.

Prince Leopold, the eldest son of the king of the Belgians, who is a new pupil at Eton College, England, is one of the best gymnasts at the school. He began his gymnastic training at five years old. He is also a good rifle shot.

Sir Guy Laking, armourer of the king of England, has in his possession a helmet of the fifteenth century which is worth $10,000. Only one other helmet of the same period in perfect condition is known to be in existence.

Lord Kitchener is never called in the morning; he awakes regularly himself at 6:30, when he has his private letters and a cup of tea brought to him. He rises at 7 o'clock, and retires, if his duties at the war office permit, at midnight.

## "Fisherman of the Hang"

Peking, —(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—President Yuan Shi-kai fancifuly styles himself the fisherman of the Hang river. His country home is on that stream at Anyang in the province of Honan, about 300 miles south of Peking. It was there that he spent three years of enforced retirement before the outbreak of the revolution. In his hours of leisure, he amused himself with photography and took many pictures of the various scenes about his country home.

A few days ago, in the heat of the controversy which has been waged over the monarchial movement, the president turned to these pictures which recalled the peaceful days preceding his elevation to the head of the government. He wrote a note styled "A Rustic Reminiscence." This was translated by one of his friends, who made it public. The translation is as follows:

"In the years 1909-10, I was living at Anyang to recuperate my health. A garden was laid out in the suburb of the city and fine scenery always greeted my eyes. I called my villa 'The Place of Prolonging One's life.' Rowing in a boat or walking with cane in hand I never tired of enjoying the fine views of the garden. I spent my days there in peace, quietness and perfect freedom and my life was as happy as one can imagine. After the outbreak of the revolution in 1911, I was compelled to abandon this life of ease and pleasure at the call of duty and reluctantly assumed this heavy responsibility of the country. During the last four years I have scarcely had a moment's respite. Now looking at the collection of these photos, it takes my memory back to the days which I spent on the banks of the Hang river. I sincerely hope that if some day the foundation of the country becomes stable and a worthy person be found to succeed me, I may retire to my former country villa and lead a life of ease and pleasure. (Signed.) "The Fisherman of Hang River."

### PREPAREDNESS

A first aid package is hereafter to be included in the equipment of every aeroplane belonging to the German army. It will be placed behind the seat of the pilot, and marked with a conspicuous red cross, so as to be readily found by the first person to reach the scene of an accident

# The PEACE PAGE

## THE CAMEOS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The little shop presents a gay window to the sleety street. There is a basket filled with the red berries of the bitter sweet; there are boxes of scarlet papers; snowy collars mounted on red stockties; red Christmas seals—a Christmas window exclusively in the colors of war.

Open the door, out of the storm, and go into the little shop. The warm air is laden with mingled fragrances, the incense from the pipes of Chinese images, orris and heliotrope sachet, and the painter odor of pine boughs, which decorate the brown walls.

The shop contains no counters—only low round tables set cosily about, and displaying each its particular collection of Christmas gifts.

On one of these are only dolls. Rubber dolls, dressed in white eider down, boys and girls, which float in a bath tub to divert a baby. Dancing dolls, and indestructible rag babies are mingled in unconscious equality on the round table. There is a cabinet filled with old rings, or rings made to look old; rare bits of embroidery and bead work a brooch or two, and a few carved ivories. On the walls are sconces with red candles and Christmas baskets filled with red dried leaves.

There is a case, gray velvet lined, containing beaten silver mugs and jugs and odd forks and spoons.

There are Christmas cards and mottoes, and over all the faces of Christmas shoppers, eager, perplexed, calculating.

Young girls in one-piece frocks wait upon the customers, and follow them from table to table. All day long they watch women trying to decide between a 50-cent corsage bouquet of violets in a stamped bandbox, for Cousin Susan, or a 75-cent shoe cleaner that you can fold up and carry in your handbag. "The one is so pretty," muses the customer, "but the cleaner is more practical. Oh, I guess I'll get her this oat meal set. How much is it? Would it be hard to pack? It might break. Well, I just must decide, for I'm not a quarter way down my list yet. I believe I'll give her these train slippers. Just the thing. Oh, dear no; Susan never goes on a long journey. Ah, here's the very thing at last, a pair of book ends. Cross off Susan, and begin to look for brother Tom's gift. It's so hard to buy for a man. They never care for their presents, anyway, but Tom and I always exchange." So the talk goes on, all day, and the shop girl is ever sympathetic and ready with suggestions and comforting assurances.

Yesterdaly morning as Miss Barrows, who is the keeper of the shop, was dusting around and setting things to rights for the day's business, a woman in a mangy mink cape arrived. "Is there something I can show you?" asked Miss Barrows.

"I have something to show you," smiled a sweet face out of the collar of the mangy mink. She took from a reticule a set of black carved cameo jewelry, a brooch, bordered in whole pearls, long ear-rings and a bracelet.

"Do you sell old jewelry?" she finally asked. "I might as well dispose of these. I have no use for them, and I can use the money for Christmas gifts." She tried to laugh a bit lightly, but Miss Barrows detected a sob at the close.

"Let me see," said the shopkeeper, her gray business eyes intent upon the trinkets; "this is hollow gold, doesn't bring much, you know, but the cameos are well cut. I'll give you ten dollars."

"They cost eighty," bravely this time, but without a smile.

Here the outer door opened, letting in a blast of sleet and frosty air, and a buoyant young figure, enveloped in a mole skin coat, came back to the table with the women. She opened her coat, drew off her gloves, thrust them into her muff, and greeted the shopkeeper familiarly. "I'm out early this morning. I have to buy 40 presents between now and lunch time."

The cameos lay on the table, the older woman awaiting the shopkeeper's ultimatum regarding their price. She of the mole skins was not long in seeing them. Catching up the brooch she exclaimed "What a splendid cameo. Is it for sale? My Grandmother Lee wore just such a set when I was a little motherless girl living with her in Oswego."

Here she looked sharply at the lady in the old mink cape, and saw that her eyes were closed and that she was tottering. The shopkeeper brought a chair, the mole skin lady fanned.

When the fainting woman was able to speak, she said: "Those are your grandmother's cameos, and you must be Irma Millard."

"I was Irma Millard," answered the other, the tears rushing to her eyes. "and you are my aunt Irma."

Irma Millard took the worn little figure in her arms, and sobbed over her.

"I was a wayward one," she said. "The call of the stage was too much for me. After I went to New York I was ashamed to write you and grandmother. Then I married Jack Williams and we went to Alaska for five years. We've only just come here to live. Jack's in the rubber business now."

"You're going home with me, Aunt Irma, to live always. Put the cameos back into their boxes, we'll need them when we dress for dinner."

So aunt and niece passed happily from the shop, and in Mrs. Jack Williams' new limousine "moved" Aunt Irma from a tenement to a mansion on the best avenue.

Forty presents before lunch time were forgotten in the realization of one gift worth while.

## THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

BE KIND TO AGED

One house not large enough for two families. This refers to old people living with younger ones. It depends entirely on the disposition of its inmates. Two colored women were converted to Christianity. Now they could wash together in the same tub peaceably, where before they quarreled.

People grow old, and when they are not able to take care of themselves what is to become of them. Helpless children have a right to loving care, and why not the aged, who have toiled many years ago borne life's burdens and sorrows?

To the young, gay and thoughtless, the slow, pokey old-fashioned ways of the aged are often disagreeable, and they lose patience with their infirmities and pet ideas of their youth. Humor their little notions, as it will not hurt you and you will give them much pleasure. Remember, dear young people, you will be there yourselves if you live long enough; then you may feel the sting of slights.

Kindness and affection are as grateful to old hearts as to young ones, and even more so, as they have borne more rebuffs. You never have been old and cannot sympathize with their feelings, but have patience and you will have your reward. Do not turn down their wider experience as old fogyism. Experience gives wisdom, which the young would do well to heed.

Now, dear lads and lasses of the gray-haired corps, do you lament having to give up the management of your own home and the feeling that you are boss? It may be hard, but think of the blessing of being cared for and relieved of responsibility in whole or in part. The young people do not as you used to, and you prefer your way. Perhaps old people lived with you when you were young, and you preferred your own management.

A young woman once sand she was going to write down how young folks felt, so if she became old she would know how to treat them. Turn the tables. This is an age of progression, and the young folks catch on. Do not think they discard your way because it is old, or your way; but they adopt the improved methods. Give in.

Each party should consider the feelings of the other, see all the good things we can in others and speak of them. Use pleasant tones, which is half the battle in lubricating the domestic machinery. Forget the faults; be lovable if you want to be loved, and, for everybody's sake, try to have a part of heaven below,—Mrs. Benj. R. Baker.

RELATIVE INTELLIGENCE

I haven't noticed any good reasons advanced yet why women shouldn't vote. Some say the woman's place is in the home. I know of families where if the wife didn't get out and work and take in washing they would all starve. They say it would disgrace her to go to the polls. Why would it? I am a man and have voted at a few elections and must say I never saw a more civil time at any gathering of people than there. Would it disgrace women more to go to the polls and vote than to pitch hay in the field or cut the wood for cooking the meals? I have seen them do those things. One says the women are with the men about all the time—can't they allow the men to be by themselves on election days?

Do you suppose that is why women would want to vote—just so they could be with the men on election days? Some say women ought not to vote, as they can't fight in war. It seems to me that any person with ordinary intelligence would only have to consider a short time to see that women suffer more on account of war than men do. Let them vote. If any should not want to go to the polls and vote, they would not have to. There are many men who never vote, and elections are something that concern all the people. They are very necessary, and if the polls are not respectable places for women, we had better let them come and help us clean things up and make it respectable.

I read of men selling their vote for the price for a drink of whisky, or 10 cents. Surely women are intelligent enough to vote. Do you consider your mother, sisters, wife or sweetheart less intelligent than a negro, a tramp or a man who can't read or write his name? I'll tell you why women are delayed in getting the ballot—it's the whisky element that is against it. The old red-nosed toper sees that the days of the saloon are numbered when all the women get to voting. Say, old toper, let me tell you something. If you don't want to stay in this world long enough to see women voting and the saloons vanish, you had better drink hard and fast so the vile stuff will kill you before many years. Of course, not all who are against votes for women are drunkards. Some good people think that women should not vote, but I believe all drunkards think it.—Ordinary Citzen of Indiana..

HOME'S BEST

Michigan Beth, your native state is also mine, though just now I am in South Dakota. We have traveled by auto in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Have had a good opportunity to choose a favorite state, but will not contradict the words of Beth regarding her idea of the state of Michigan. One's home state always looks most attractive.

I have traveled all through the eastern part of Michigan and even been in Imlay City, Beth's home town. The lakes and rivers around her part of the country are truly pretty. So many small lakes are there that I could imagine the scene from a very high aeroplane resembling broken pieces of glass scattered about.

Other states have their beauty points, too. Wisconsin, with its grotesque dells, Lake Geneva and the lakes about Madison; North Dakota, with its "bad lands;" Montana with its Yellowstone river valley and the mountains; South Dakota, with its "Black Hills;" Minnesota, with its rolling grandeur; Kentucky, with its wooded hills; Tennessee with its mountains and Georgia with its cotton.

I am greatly in favor of the dry, bright weather of the northwestern states, but give me the south in the winter. I do not like the cold; even now the howling winds shriek around the corners of the house, making it tremble and rumble from the wind's force.

The people of the west are money mad; those of the south lack ambition, although their hospitality is the finest to be had; but Michigan has suited me and I guess it will continue to as long as I make it my settled home.—Marrie D., Michigan.

THE HARD SIDE

I live in a small town, and the church members almost all dance. All the ladies go around evenings and sit on each others' front porches and have refreshments while playing cards. They play for lovely prizes, you see.

If all small towns are like the one I live in, I can only say: "The Lord deliver me from such places," for young girls and nice young boys have no show whatever, and no one else, for that matter, if they do not take part in such evils as I have described.

I think a girl who has to work for her living has a hard road, because she has many difficulties and many situations she hardly knows how to handle, and any girl is to be pitied who has no one to advise her, no one to go to with her little troubles and worries that mean a lot to her. A little sympathy once in a while does a whole lot of good.

Do you think the colleges and schools scattered over this land of ours are all they ought to be? I have attended one or two fine schools, and I think anyone usually pays dearly for the instruction he gets. We need places that will fit young men and women to earn a good living, that will guarantee positions after they have spent their hard-earned dollars. We do not need so much Greek and Latin and history and such other stuff.

Let's hear what you readers of the Peace Page think about the questions I have asked. Come, talk about the hard side of life—the side every one of us is up against every day—no matter how much we try to hide it.—A Girl of Old Virginia.

## THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Broiled Tripe.

Select a thick piece of honeycomb tripe. It can usually be ordered already boiled; but if not, it must be scraped, scalded, rinsed and simmered slowly for from six to eight hours. When it is in frequent demand six or eight pounds may be prepared at once, placing it, when boiled, in a pickle made with two-thirds strong vinegar, one-third water, two tablespoonfuls of salt and any spices desired. Two or three hours before using it should be drained and soaked in fresh water.

Toast With Cheese Sauce.

Cook together for a moment two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour; stir in gradually two cupfuls and a half of hot milk, and when smoothly thickened add a half teaspoonful of salt and a third of a teaspoonful of white pepper or paprika and simmer for five minutes. Toast as many thin slices of stale bread as will be needed. Stir into the sauce a cupful of grated or finely chopped American cheese; as soon as it is melted take from the fire. Arrange the toast on a hot platter, pouring a little of the sauce over each slice and the remainder over the top.

Nut Pudding.

Thoroughly sift together one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one-half of a cupful of granulated sugar. Beat two eggs, add to them one cupful of milk. Stir into the dry mixture, add a scant half cupful of melted butter and beat hard. Stir in one cupful and a half of broken or chopped nut meats; turn into a buttered mold, cover closely and steam for three hours.

Cheese Custard.

Beat up four eggs, add half a cupful of boiling milk, three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, seasoning of salt, pepper and red pepper; divide into some small buttered timbale molds, stirring all the time, so as not to let the cheese settle. Stand the molds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within half an inch of the top; simmer very gently until set. Serve on rounds of toast.

White Custard.

The whites of three eggs well beaten with a pinch of salt, and one pint of sweet milk. Bake in cups like caramel custards. When cold, serve with shaved maple sugar and whipped cream

## Americans in Berlin Make Exiled Woman Aide to the Pastor

REV. GERTRUDE VON PETZOLD.

Berlin — New honors have just been conferred upon the Rev. Gertrude von Petzold, the Unitarian minister. After having been expelled from England, where she spent eighteen years preaching the Gospel, she has been appointed assistant pastor of the American church in Berlin. This is one of the most coveted church honors that could be bestowed upon a woman. She is the first of her sex ever to be appointed to such a position.

The Rev. Miss von Petzold was compelled to leave Birmingham, England, shortly after the outbreak of the war. She was born in Germany, reared in Scotland, but has spent the greater part of her life in England. When she was put in charge of the Unitarian church of Narborough Road, Leicester, she was the first woman appointed to a pastorate in England.

The Rev. von Petzold has visited the United States and is well known there. She applied for British naturalization papers but failed to qualify owing to a visit to America between the time of her application and the date of taking the final oath.

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

**Do all the good you can,**
**In all the ways you can,**
**To all the people you can,**
**Just as long as you can.**
**Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.**

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HOME?

We are told woman's place is in the home. What does she do there? She may keep it clean, but if the public environment is unsanitary, her home is not safe. As with its health and comfort, so with the members of her home. In immoral surroundings the lives of her children are apt to be poisoned.

Alone, she cannot make these things right. Who or what can? The city can do it, that is, the city government that is elected by the people to take care of the people. And who decides what the city government shall do? First, the officials of that government, and second, those who elect them. Do the women elect them? No, the men do.

In fact, men are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold women responsible for the results of these conditions. What constitutes a home? I can look on many places called homes that I would rather die than be compelled to live in, and know men who are tyrants, the head of the establishment, who will not let their wives and daughters raise a few flowers in the squalid grounds surrounding their pitiful apologies for a home.

I have investigated and I find that the men in our state who are the bitterest against woman suffrage are the ones who do the least for the upbuilding of their homes and state. For women who are sheltered and have good homes and do not care to vote, let them consider their less favored sisters, and not try to withhold the opportunity to better their lives if it can be done.—Mrs. Gay Conley.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

It has been some time since I have written to the Merry-Go-Round, although I have read the page with as much interest as ever. Perhaps I have been dozing, the same as Aunt Florence. While I can appreciate the way she views dancing, I can not agree. Mark Twain said, "It's a difference of opinion that makes horse racing," and it must be admitted that difference of opinion makes the Peace Page go round merrily also.

I cannot see that it should mean any difference to us what others do, not even George Washington. What if Washington did dance? He also cut down good cherry trees. I do not approve of either. Perhaps that was one of his failings. Every man has had his failings from the beginning. It is not best to copy after any mortal man—not even if he happened to be the head of a government.

Are dances in the rural communities really worse than others? I disagree on that. Let me say here that of all the poor excuses for the dance, none is worse than that of good exercise. I have stayed in a house where all had been to a dance the night before. I failed to note effect of beneficial exercise the next morning.—Uncle Josh.

A YOUNG MAN'S VIEW

I am 23 years old, born in Pennsylvania, raised on a farm, taught school two terms, traveled through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and New York. I also spent eight months touring Canada from Toronto to Ft. George, B. C. Am now farming and practicing veterinary surgery.

I voted for woman suffrage because it is right. I will not argue with the antis through the Peace Page, but if they were here I could show them that it is right.

I believe that if those two "bachs" would each get a goody wife the would change their views. But a girl would have to be almost an angel to measure up to their standard. And if that Republican Bachelor is as corrupt as our Republican political machine here in Pennsylvania, I would pity any girl who would wed him.

I have found during my short life that where a person is always seeing red that they are mostly red themselves. And here in this part of Pennsylvania we have no saloons and some very respectable dances, patronized by good, cleanthinking people. There is harm in almost everything if the individual chooses to make harm out of it. I firmly believe that "To the pure, all things are pure." I like to be optimistic. Because I am in company with an immoral person does not mean that I have to be immoral. I like to look on the good side of men and not to be extreme in any way. I work for all things that will better the condition of my fellowmen. I am a nonpartisan Progressive in politics and interdenominational in religion. Will vote for any good man or attend religious service in any Christian church. I agree with Yellow Rose, P. T., Golden Rod and Stenographer in part.

I am of the opinion that if a person has a tendency to the bad, he will go to the bad whether he ever danced or saw a picture show. I would like to have those two bachelors, Dixie West, Temperance Jack, and a few others to visit me so that I might talk with them face to face. I wonder if they ever thought, when they were criticising the girls, that there was never a girl went the downward road that some boy or man did not go along or probably show her the way. Boys, wake up, get your minds broadened and take the conservative optimistic view.—Progressive Citizen of Pennsylvania.

WOMEN ARE QUALIFIED

I have just read of S. S. of Indiana advising B. E. to leave her home and husband. I can't agree, because I don't believe in parting anyone. If they part, let them do so on their own accord. We must not think, because some people do what is wrong a good deal of the time, that they are bad all the way through. There is no person, however bad, who has not, somewhere beneath his unpleasant exterior, a heart which will respond to the right treatment. We can never reform anyone by calling him ugly names and saying hateful things to him, but we can almost always reach him with kind words and patience. "Hearts, like doors, will open with ease," if only we use the right kind of keys.

I can hardly wait until the women all over this United States of ours will have the right to vote. I am every inch a suffragette. Why? Look on the fourth page of The Blade November 11, and the picture "What Beat the Women" tells the tale. Just stop for one minute and think of the thousands of homes where the women are knocked and beaten about by the men and then on election day they have to stay at home because they haven't the privilege to go and vote for things that would work for the betterment of humanity. It is a shame.

I read a letter in the Blade not very long ago where someone said let the women take their place in the field if they vote. I don't know who said it, but I wish they would come to Ether, N. C. I would like to go around with them, so they could see what our women do. They would find them picking peas, cotton, some plowing and in short anything there is to do in the field, they are right there, ready, unless it is blowing up stumps. You won't find them lying on a sofa reading novels.—Eula Freeman, N. C.

## OUR Correspondents

Mrs. E. W. Colby lives on a farm in Middlesex county, in the northern part of Vermont, in a beautiful town, Shadyville. They have a Grange Hall, a school and a church. She belongs to the Willing Workers' club. She pets all her domestic animals and loves them all. She was glad to hear from another sister in the same state, and wishes more would write. She lives near the Green mountains, where they have had a wonderful fall.

Millard H. Bowers, N. Y., says that it is better to provide good diversions in the home than to give children a chance to seek them away. Millard says that they receive much pleasure and profit in their home with music and good books. The parents help to entertain the young people, and all are happy together.

Mrs. M. M. L. Bayless, Mulkeytown, Ill., asks for anyone named Benoch.

M. B. L., W. Va., says, "Not always do those who seem to have the most power, accomplish the most good. Woman, what a world of good you may do, though the right of suffrage be denied! Suppose we change the tenor of our letters, until they will cheer the downhearted, make the sad laugh, and give inspiration to all."

Mrs. Elza Jones, Velpen, Ind., asks story papers.

I want to thank Mother's Girl of Arkansas, for the mistletoe she sent us. It contributes its bit toward making the holidays more cheerful, and Mother's Girl can be assured that her remembrance is appreciated.

B. M., Dorset, Ohio, would like to have a formula for making baking powder. Can any of the Peace Page readers help her out?

Mrs. Nora Crook of Monroe, N. C., is a shut-in needing cards to cheer her up, according to a letter received from Mrs. S. A. F., of N. C.

Betty Jane of Oregon, says that if a man cannot be a gentleman at the polls he cannot be one anywhere else. She has voted three times, standing in the polls beside the same men that she sits beside in church, the men she buys her groceries of, and the men she meets on the street every day. She says that though many of the women have been kept in the dark for years, in her state they voted more intelligently than many of the men who have always voted.

R. S. B. of Bridgeton, N. J., says that the colored people in southern Jersey own their own homes, have automobiles and their children have every educational advantage. They are thrifty, industrious and economical. Some of the colored girls who graduated from high school last spring are advancing further in education, one having considerable ability as a writer.

P. G. F., of Allentown, Pa., is a son of a veteran, his father having been a blacksmith in the civil war. He shod General McClellan's horse and received a tip of $5 for it.

Mrs. D. W. McKinney of Saginaw, Ore., wants to thank us for getting the song Blackberry Girl which she sent to her mother, who is making a collection of old songs and poems. Mrs. McKinney wants to know if any of the Blade readers has a copy of the old Saunders Third Reader of the issue of 1866 or thereabouts. She will gladly exchange curios and shells from Oregon, California and Washington for it if the owner will part with it. She has a copy of Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States of 1857, which she would like to exchange for one of 1870. If any of her schoolmates should notice this she wants them to write to her. She was known then as Nellie Wood.

W. S. S., Daytona, Fla., sends Mr. Schrop the poem, "Winged Worshipper," with the remark that he likes to please an old soldier in any way he can, as his father was a soldier in the Fourteenth W. Va. infantry, Co. A.

## Gives Ambulances to Soldiers in the Trenches

MRS DANIEL GUGGENHEIM.

New York — Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim has given $12,000 for the eqipment of five light hospital cars, which are to be used in serving French soldiers in the advanced trenches. The heavy cars formerly in use have been found impracticable, and the Guggenheim machines are expected to result in the saving of scores of lives which otherwise would have been lost.

The money has been given to the vacation war relief committee of the Vacation association, of which Miss Anna Morgan is the president, and which has been carrying on a campaign to send two such surgical motor fleets to the fighting Frenchmen at the front. Already $3,000 has been subscribed toward a second fleet of five cars, and it is hoped that the necessary $12,000 will not be long in forthcoming.

The money contributed by Mrs. Guggenheim has been cabled to Mrs. Edith Wharton the novelist, in Paris, and the five automobiles have already started toward the Alsatian front. Mrs. Wharton will present the cars to the French war office in the name of the war relief committeee.

## HOUSEHOLD

If C. A. F., Ohio, will have her needle properly set, her machine will not drop or skip stitches. If she will wet the spider spots with diluted household ammonia they will disappear. Here is my best cake recipe: Put in a teacup, one spoon of melted butter, break one egg in the cup and fill with sweet milk, but do not beat, sift together one cup of sugar, one large cup of flour and one teaspoon of baking powder, stir all together and bake. It blends together nicely. —A. M. M., Ohio.

Thank you and be sure to come again.—M. H.

C. A. F., Ohio—I have known lint to collect in the needle pit when it is down. That would prevent the thread from springing out so the shuttle could catch it to make stitch. Perhaps the feed is worn so it may not always move the goods forward.—Old Timer, Fla.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mrs. Miller, the California German booster.

C. G., of Sawtille, Cal.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

**All that we do**
**We do with our might.**
**Things done by halves**
**Are never done right.**

Kindness.

How the bird lovers' list grows! I was thinking we should organize into a permanent society and adopt an emblem so that we might know one another when we meet in public. Young people enjoy belonging to some sort of an organization, and that would be more noble than belonging to a kindness club.

I know men who treat their wives like brutes and liquor is the cause of it, too. Should not our kindness clubs help to fight this great curse? Just think, Pennsylvania has 20,000 saloons and 11,101 Sunday schools, almost two saloons to one Sunday school.

The liquor business indorses every known vice. It causes men to beat their wives and make slaves of them. It has slain more souls of men and women than any other agency of vice. In Perry county, after a hard battle between the wets and drys, the wets elected an associate judge. Is Pennsylvania going backward?

I do not believe in woman suffrage, but if the votes of women can redeem our county from the liquor business I believe woman should be given the ballot.

I have never tasted liquor or used profane words. I do not mean to boast, but I am thankful I have never indulged in such things, and am sorry for any who has either of those habits.

I think that no girl should associate with any boy or young man that drinks, much less choose him for a life companion. Don't forget that kindness to everything and everybody has a great meaning.—Lerman S., Leicester, Pa.

Enjoys Letters.

I certainly do enjoy the letters on this page and it matters not whether they are written by youth or age. Come again, Mother Girl, Aunt Eunice and others. I enjoy your letters because we can't be too kind to our mothers. I shall not give my opinion on spying and dancing, but will leave that to others. Come again, Cherokee Girl, and all others, too. Your lettters are enjoyed by Mother's Girl No. 2, Flag Pond, Tenn.

No Kissing Games.

I never knew of any great harm originating at a dance in this neighborhood. I enjoy attending a regular old country dance, such as we often have here. I honestly think that more harm is done by a crowd of young people sitting around telling stories and joking, just to cause a big laugh at another's expense, than there is by getting upon the floor and simply keeping time to the music.

As for the liquor question, I heartily condemn it

As for the kissing games, we Patrick girls simply will not tolerate them at all. We can find better employment than that, even if we have to work in the kitchen, garden or field, as all of us do. Will close my letter with very best wishes for all.—Somebody's Girl, Buffalo Ridge, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Hazel Corbitt, Grace, W. Va., 18, loves flowers and birds, and to live on a farm. She lives in a picturesque section, with a stream near the house called Beaver Dam, because a beaver once built one there. Rocks near are 20 feet high. Laura Corbitt and Otis Saltkeld, Creston, W. Va., are names sent us by Hazel.

Mary E. Beach, Oswegatchie, N. Y., has the good hobbies of study and helping father and mother.

Claire Williams, 12, Sharpsburg, O., has for pets a big shepherd dog, a small white kitten and a duck named Dorkey. Claire goes to school every day, and when it rains, as it is a mile and a half away, her father takes her there on horseback. Claire did not miss a school day last year nor this so far. She hopes to teach.

Gladys Williams, Sharpsburg, was 14 on Nov. 24

POEMS WANTED

Somebody's Darling.
House By the Side of the Road.
Pulling Hard Against the Stream.
Blame Yourself if You Are Sold.
"Here's a Ring Cost Twenty Shillings," O. H. James, Rockford Wash.
I'm Glad Salvation's Free, to A. M. Grecian, Flatrock, Ind.
An Old Man's Story, to Mrs. Roscoe Williams, Petoskey, Mich.
"I'm going home where the wild flowers grow," to H. C. Johnson, Alhambra, Cal.
In Futuro.
The Old Wooden Rocker.
The Newsboy, Jimmie Brown.
The Prodigal Girl, to Mrs. E. G. Dickey, New Lexington, Pa.
The Model Church.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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A WOMAN may be the "guiding star" of a man's life—but she is never the whole planetary system.

A man's notion of a perfect love affair, like his notion of a perfect dinner, is one that is so satisfying he can't think of anything else at the time, yet so light that he can forget all about it the moment it is over.

The one thing about a man that harrows up a woman's soul and baffles her understanding is that when he's done anything he's ashamed of he's always so proud of it.

Somehow, the fact that she married him always seems to convince a man that his wife couldn't attract any other man; and the fact that he married her always seems to convince a woman that her husband is trying to attract every other woman.

One of a "woman's rights" is the right husband, and that's the one that she seems to have the hardest stuggle in getting, in these days.

There are some men who would feel that they had neglected one of the little courtesies if they forgot to try to kiss a girl after a few hours' acquantance.

A "chain smoker" is a person who lights one cigarette from the dying end of another, and a "chain lover" is a man who lights one flame from the dying embers of another.

Many a girl who can't take a joke for a minute will walk calmly up to the altar and take one for life.

When a woman asks her husband how he likes her in her new hat he should remember that she is not looking for the truth, but for something pleasant.

When a man lives and dies "with his bachelor buttons on" it is not so often because he has never seen "the right woman" as because he has seen too much of the wrong kind.

## POETS' CORNER

RUINS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS

Deep hallowed in the jagged rock
Lie many an eyrie dwelling;
Scarred and blackened by storm and smoke,
But a baffling story telling.

Toiling upward to dizzy height,
Scaling the cliff's bold rocky face,
Eager seeking some ray of light,
Some hint of a long vanished race.

We stand at last on rocky floor
Strewn thick with the dust of ages,
Where wiser men have sought before
For key to the hidden pages.

The softer limestone chiseled out,
Leaves strata hard for roof and floor;
Chimney and entrance both in one,
The narrow crevice of the door.

So small these prehistoric homes;
So short and low the narrow rooms,
The rock-hewn dwelling, fit for gnomes,
Seem suited less for homes than tombs.

Still other chambers stretching back—
We enter them with bated breath
And question if they ever knew
The mysteries of life and death?

Have ever children's voices rung
Within these dwelling places wild;
Or dusky mother ever sung
Soft lullabies to sleepy child?

Sharp arrow-heads and flinty spears;
Knives, fashioned from obsidian glass,
Beneath the debris of the years,
Wide heaped in a disordered mass.

All tell us naught of vanished race
Whose homes were ruins long before
Our eldest history had place,
Or haughty Spanlard sought our shore.

All question vain—the silent rooms
Give back no answer, take no heed;
But, 'mid the darkness and the bloom
The eagles nest and squirrels feed.

CHRISTMASTIDE

By H. Greeley Miller.

Oh, holly branches and mistletoe,
And Christmas chimes where'er we go,
And stockings hanging in a row,
These are the gifts, December;
Ten million bells today will ring,
Ten billion hearts today will sing
To speak the joys the day will bring,
And help us to remember.

Ten million smiles will greet the day,
And chase a billion cares away
And make life one sweet roundeley,
In one all-round hearts giving,
From ice-bound land of crags of snow
To where magnolia breezes blow,
The souls of men will freely flow
And make life worth the living.

Oh, Christmastide, we greet the time,
When men are brothers in every clime,
And life is one unmarred rhyme—
In one poetic song.
Why should'st not be always so,
And kindness be one ceaseless flow.
Of brotherhood, I crave to know,
In snatches all life long?

Old Christmas comes but once a year
The lives of one and all to cheer,
From stranger far to neighbor near,
And every man's a brother.
For, after all, we brothers be
From pole to pole, from sea to sea,
The world is one vast family
This day and every other.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK

Lord Tennyson.

Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play;
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay.

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing, and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled high and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her—
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.
At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group.

He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."
Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow;
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,

If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."
And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was: "God, be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

I REMEMBER! I REMEMBER!

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born;
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now,
For dad is up to date,
And the farm is scientific
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright acetylene;
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.
We have silos, we have autos,
We have dynamos and things;
A telephone for gossip,
And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face;
A lot of college graduates
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman,
A chauffeur and a vet.,
'Lectrician and mechanic—
Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
Came peeling in at morn,
Now brightens up a bathroom
That cost a car of corn.
Our milkmaid is pneumatic,
And she's sanitary, too;
But dad gets fifteen cents a quart
For milk that once brought two.

Our cattle came from Jersey,
And the hogs are all Duroc;
The sheep are Southdown beauties
And the hens are Plymouth Rock.
To have the best of everything—
That is our aim and plan—
For dad not only farms it,
But he's a business man.

BUT WHAT SAYEST THOU?

By Wilbur Nesbit.

We have saved the soul of the man that killed,
We have turned to shield the thief;
We restored the pride of the man that lied
And we gave him out belief;
But for her that fell we have fashioned hell
With a faith all stern and just—
It was so of old; and no man has told
What our Lord wrote in the dust.

We have sighed betimes of our brother's crimes
And have bade them be of cheer,
For the flesh is weak, and the soul grown meek
May yet read its title clear,
But we draw away from the one astray
As the truly righteous must.
She is cursed, indeed—and we did not read
What our Lord wrote in the dust.

For the men who thieved, and who killed and lied—
Who have slain the woman's soul—
We have worked, and prayed, and have seen them made
All clean and all pure and all whole,
But we drive her out with a righteous shout
In our Pharisaic trust.
So the man goes free—but we did not see
What our Lord wrote in the dust.

A DOG AND A MAN

He was a dog. But he staid at home
And guarded the family, night and day.
He was a dog that didn't roam.
He lay on the porch or chased the stray—
The tramps, the burglar, the hen away.
For a dog's true heart for that household beat,
At morning and evening, in cold and heat.
He was a dog.

He was a man—and didn't stay
To cherish his wife and children fair,
He was a man, and every day
His heart was calloused, its rove-beats rare.
He thought of himself at the close of day,
And, cigar in his fingers, hurried away
To the club, the lodge, the store, the show.
But he had a right to go, you know—
He was a man.

*Don't Merely "Stop" a Cough*

**Stop the Thing that Causes It and the Cough Will Stop Itself.**

A cough is really one of our best friends. It warns us that there is inflammation or obstruction in a dangerous place. Therefore, when you get a bad cough, don't porceed to dose yourself with a lot of drugs that merely "stop" the cough temporarily by deadening the throat nerves. Treat the cause—heal the inflammed membranes. Here is a homemade remedy that gets right at the cause and will make an obstinate cough vanish more quickly than you ever thought possible.

Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you a full pint of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy you ever used, at a cost of only 54 cents. No bother to prepare. Full directions with Pinex.

It heals the inflamed membranes so gently and promptly that you wonder how it does it. Also loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, and is famous the world over for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind

# Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interets to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the quetsion is of general interest we will reply in print.

### MARY TODD LINCOLN

Please tell me something about Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of Abraham Lincoln.—E. C. W., Montrose, W. Va.

Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Ky., December 12, 1818. Her father, Robert S. Todd, belonged to a family of pioneers foremost in the development of the commonwealth of Kentucky. Her great uncle, John Todd, took part in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, under General George R. Clark in 1778, and subsequently organized the civil government of Illinois. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in which his brother, Levi, Mary's grandfather, was a young lieutenant and one of the few survivors. Mary Todd was carefully educated, and passed her early life in comparative luxury at the home of an aunt. At the age of 21, while on a visit to a married sister in Springfield, she met Lincoln and after a short engagement they were married on November 4, 1842. She died July 16, 1882.

### THANKSGIVING DAY

I would like an account of Thanksgiving day and its origin.—J. M. B., Moline, Ill.

Thanksgiving day is fixed by proclamation made by the President and the governors of the various states. The President's proclamation makes the day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The Episcopal Church, in 1789, formally recognized the civil government's authority to appoint such a feast, and in 1888 the Roman Catholic Church also decided to honor a festival which had long been universally observed. But in no place has it been observed with as much zeal as in New England, where it ranks as the greatest family festival, taking the place which in England is accorded to Christmas. The earliest harvest thanksgiving was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, and was repeated often during that and the ensuing century. Days of thanksgiving were recommended annually by congress during the Revolution, and in 1874 for the return of peace. In 1815 President Madison also recommended it. Washington appointed such a day in 1789 after the adoption of the constitution, and in 1795 for the general benefits and welfare of the nation. Since 1863 the Presidents have always issued proclamations appointing the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day.

### PROHIBITION

In what years was prohibition voted on in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah?—E. L., W. Va.

Montana will vote on prohibition in 1916. The proposed law forbids the sale of any liquor containing alcohol if it may be used as a beverage, except wine for sacramental purposes. In February, 1915, the Idaho legislature passed a statutory prohibition law to be effective January 1, 1916. They also decided to submit to popular vote in November, 1916, the question of constitutional prohibition to be effective January 1, 1917. Wyoming is under license and municipal council option in incorporated towns and villages, while unincorporated sections are under prohibition. In Nevada the Indian reservation only is dry territory. The Utah legislature passed a strong prohibition bill in 1915, but the governor held it for action until after the legislature adjourned and then vetoed it.

### OHIO PROHIBITION VOTE

Please give the vote against prohibition in Ohio in the election of 1914 and in the election of 1915.—M. J. W., Urichville, Ohio.

In 1916 the majority against statewide prohibition in Ohio was 84,251, and in the election of 1915 the majority against the measure was 55,412.

### A KANSAS QUESTION

I have been told that Kansas has more inmates in her asylums and penitentiaries than any other state in the union. I would like to have some statistics on this subject.—G. F., Circle, Mont.

These figures have been published by the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Here is the prison population of what are termed the three wettest states, Pennsylvania, Montana and Nevada compared with three dry states—Maine, Kansas and North Dakota. Prisoners per 100,000 population number in Maine, 98; Kansas, 90; North Dakota, 63; Pennsylvania, 106; Montana, 256, and Nevada, 356. The rate of commitment to prison is Maine, 707; Kansas, 200; North Dakota, 163; Pennsylvania, 699; Montana, 1,069, and Nevada, 1,127. The comparative insanity rate per 100,000 population is Maine, 169; Kansas, 172; North Dakota, 108; Pennsylvania, 196; Montana, 185, and Nevada, [illegible].

Concerning pauperism in prohibition states and wet states the rate of commitments to poorhouses per 100,000 population in license states 110, and prohibition states 29.8. Comparing Kansas with its neighbors there is Missouri with 34.9, Iowa 37, Nebraska 92.3, Colorado 87.2, and Kansas 24.9.

### SUEZ CANAL

Please tell me under what conditions Great Britain controls the Suez canal, and whether it could prohibit vessels of other nations going through the waterway.—D. T. H., Shawnee, Ohio.

The concessions of 1854 and 1856 provided that the dues for passing through the canal were to be the same for all nations, preferential treatment of any kind being forbidden. The canal and its ports were to be open to every merchant ship without distinction of nationality. The question of its formal neutralization by international agreement was raised in an acute form during the Egyptian crisis of 1881 and 1882. In August of the latter year a few weeks before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, navigation upon it was suspended for four days at the instance of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in command of the British forces. At the international congress then sitting at Constantinople various proposals were put forward to ensure the use of the canal to all nations. At Constantinople, on October 29, 1888, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey signed the Suez canal convention. Its purpose was that the canal should always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every merchant or warship without distinction of flag.

In signing this Great Britain formulated a reservation that the provisions of the convention should apply only so far as they were compatible with the actual situation, namely, the present transitory and exceptional condition of Egypt, and so far as they would not fetter the liberty of action of the British government during its occupation of that country. But by the Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, Great Britain declared her adherence to the stipulations of the convention, and agreed to them being put in force, except as regards a provision by which the agents in Egypt of the signatory powers of the convention were to meet once a year to take note of the due execution of the treaty. By virtue of this new agreement the Russian warships proceeded to the east in 1904 and 1905 through the canal, although Spanish warships were prevented from passing through in 1898 during the war between the United States and Spain.

### WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Please give an account of wireless telephony in the columns of this department.—K. A. M., Washingtonville, Ohio.

Wireless telephony is the new art of transmitting articulate speech over a distance without wires. Wireless telephony by electric magnet induction is an ideal laboratory method for demonstrating its possibilities. Suppose there are two closed coils of wire, A and B. Each one has one of its convolutions cut. In the first a battery and transmitter is inserted, and in the second a receiver. When spoken into the transmitter varies the current flowing in A, and instantly the coil is surrounded with curved lines of magnetic force which spread out in circles until they intersect the wires of the second coil. The magnetic lines are then changed into electric currents in the coil and are exactly the same phase and frequency as the vibrations of the voice producing them. This the receiver translates into speech. Alexander Graham Bell devised a method for transmitting speech by a ray of light. He called it the radiophone.

### QUARTZ

Please explain to what uses quartz is put and what the value is.—J. L., Beckett, Ohio.

Quartz is the name given native oxide of silicon. It is widely distributed, appearing not only in veins and segregated masses of mineral, but as a common constituent of igneous rocks. All quartz is contained in two classes, the plainly crystalline or vitreous, and the obscurely crystalline called crypto crystalline. All varieties have about the same hardness. Among the crystalline varieties of quartz, the mineral is colorless when pure, but when impure it ranges through various shades of yellow, red, brown, blue and green to black. Colorless quartz or rock crystal is often cut into gem shapes and sold as Lake George diamonds or Brazil pebbles. Of the colored varieties of crystalline quartz amethyst is clear purple or bluish-violet, yellow quartz is often called topaz by jewelers and smoky quartz is called cairngorm stone. The cryptochrystalline varieties include chalcedony, and its varieties, carnelian, chrysoprase, prase, pasma, agate, onyx and sardonyx, as well as flint, hornstone, touchstone and jasper.

Common milky quartz is used for different purposes. In metallurgical operations it is used as a flux in smelting iron and copper ores; when finely crushed it is used by porcelain manufacturers for making glazes, quartz sand and ground pure quartz are used in immense quantities for making glass. It is also used as an abrasive or as a sand or fine powder. Rock crystal is used in making test tubes for chemists and as fibre for delicate instruments.

### DIPLOMATIC DUTIES

I would like to know what are the duties of the ambassadors, ministers and other diplomatic officers of a government. Do the different states of this country have diplomatic systems among themselves?—J. H., Bluffton, Ohio.

The duties of a diplomatic representative are to carry on negotiations with the nation to which he is accredited, to report to his own state matters which may be of importance and to care for the rights of the nationals of his state. In order to best fulfill his mission a diplomatic representative is usually obliged to assume certain social obligations and to live with a dignity befitting the nation which he serves. Some nations provide liberally for such purposes and also own and furnish the official residence. With few exceptions the United States does not provide any official residence. Each representative has various attaches to assist him in carrying out the duties of his office.

The states of the United States have no need of diplomatic systems among themselves.

### LANGUAGES OF WORLD

Please tell something about the different languages spoken by the inhabitants of the world and the names.—C. D. L., Kassom, W. Va.

It is said that there are 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276. More than 150,000,000 people speak the English language, more than 120,000,000 people the German, more than 90,000,000 people the Russian, more than 60,000,000 people speak the French, more than 55,000,000 people the Spanish, more than 40,000,000 people the Italian and more than 30,000,000 people the Portuguese. These are the principal languages spoken by the people of the world. Among the other languages spoken are the Dutch, Scandinavian, Greek, Hungarian, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tartar, Australian, Turkish and the African languages.

### CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES

Please give the different classifications of the government civil service.—C. B. C., Gravity, Pa.

In Washington the civil service is divided among the White House, state department, treasury department, war department, navy department, post-office department, interior department, government hospital for the insane, department of justice, agricultural department, commerce and labor department, interstate commerce commission, civil service commission, Smithsonian institution and bureaus, state, war and navy departments building, Isthmian canal commission and government printing office.

Outside of Washington the treasury department has the assistant custodian and janitor service and contingent force on public buildings, the mining and assay service, subtreasury service, public health service, life saving service, customs service, internal revenue service and miscellaneous. The war department has the quartermaster corps, ordnance department at large, engineer department at large and miscellaneous. The navy department has trades and labor positions and a number of jobs exclusive of these. The postoffice department has the post-office service, fourth-class postmasters, rural carrier service and railway mail service. The interior department has the land service and railway mail service, Indian service, reclamation service and miscellaneous. The commerce and labor department has the light-house service, immigration service, steamboat inspection service and miscellaneous. Besides there are the interstate commerce commission, civil service commission, Isthmian canal service and the justice and agriculture departments.

### MISCELLANEOUS

A. R., Roswell, N. M.—Property taxes are levied on owners by the state in which the property is located.

B. T. S., Newbury, W. Va.—Our references contain nothing in regard to the question you ask.

A. M. G., Flatrock, Ind.—As we have said before in this department, we have no biography of William T. Ellis.

## JESUS AND MOHAMMED AMONG PERFECTED MEN

### Had Reached Highest Type of "Cosmic Consciousness."

Dr. Maurice Buck's book, "Cosmic Consciousness," was discussed recently by Mrs. Merril, in a paper read before Shita Lodge, Hermetic Theosophical Society of America. Dr. Buck divides consciousness into three stages—Simple Consciousness, Individual Consciousness, and Cosmic Consciousness.

"Simple consciousness, possessed by man and the higher animals, is the faculty which enables them to be aware of the things around them. Individual consciousness, possessed by man only, is the faculty which enables man to be conscious of himself as a living entity and to know that he knows.

"Cosmic consciousness, so far reached only by a few individuals, comparatively, is the faculty which enables man to perceive the cosmos as a living, complete whole, and includes intellectual and spiritual enlightenment, a quickening of the moral sense, a feeling of exaltation, peace and harmony and the knowledge of immortality obtained.

"The individuals who developed this cosmic sense were without any exception the most perfect types of men and women of their race and age. In the list given by Dr. Buck we find such names as Gautama, Moses, Jesus, St. Paul, Mohammed, Socrates, Plotinius, Dante, Boehme, Bacon, Carpenter, Whitman and others. Each of these had a different name for this cosmic sense, such as illumination, the Kingdom of God, Gabriel, Christ, Beatrice, a friend."

## THE THINGS THAT MATTER

—From the Bystander.

SCENE: NEAR LOOS, DURING THE RECENT GREAT OFFENSIVE

**Colonel FitzShrapnel receives the following message from "G. H. Q.":—"Please let us know, as soon as possible, the number of tins of raspberry jam issued to you last Friday."**


## Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

**Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.**

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once


### TOBACCO HABIT RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY CHINESE

The introduction of the tobacco habit among the Chinese dates back only a few years, and its spread throughout the country has been astonishingly rapid, so it is stated by Consul General Anderson, at Hongkong. The cigarette habit is not confined to the men. Girls and women of all classes and ages, from 10 years of age upward, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers.

### GERMANS SHOW SKILL

At an exhibition of articles made by the German prisoners of war at Kurume, Japan, the exhibits numbered more than 100, among them being a model fortress in section, miniature aeroplanes, musical instruments, models, paintings and embroideries. Theatrical, acrobatic and other performances were given, this camp being well supplied with talent.


**ASTHMA REMEDY FREE.**

Remarkable cures effected from one bottle. Write Dr. J. Lane, Box 614, St. Marys, Kansas, and tell him that you will try a bottle of his newly perfected remedy on his guarantee to charge you nothing if it doesnt cure, but that you will gladly pay him $1.00 for this bottle when you are completely cured. —Advertisement.


## WEEK IN CONGRESS IN CONDENSED FORM

Monday, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—Met at noon and 32 new senators were sworn in. Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, was elected president pro tempore. Republicans elected Senator Gallinger minority leader and Senator Wadsworth party "whip." Resolutions adopted arranging for joint session with House today to listen to reading of the message. After two separate recesses, adjourned at 4:02.

HOUSE—Met at noon. Roll call disclosed the presence of 427 members. Speaker Clark was re-elected by a vote of 221 to 194, and was presented to the House by Mr. Mann, whom he defeated. The rules of the last session were adopted. More than 2,000 bills and resolutions were introduced. House adjourned at 4:05.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—SENATE.—Met at noon and then assembled with the House to hear President Wilson read his message. A flood of bills were introduced and innumerable petitions laid before the Senate. Senator Owen gave notice of an attempt to change the rules. Adjourned at 2:18 until noon Friday.

HOUSE—The house met at noon and received the Senate in joint session at 1:30. The President delivered his annual message. Adjourned at 1:53 until noon Friday.

Friday, Dec. 10.—SENATE—Senator Robinson introduced a bill for a commission to carry out President Wilson's plan for investigating transportation facilities. Chairman Overman of the lobby committee, reintroduced his bill requiring registration of legislative agents. Reports of investigations by the interstate commerce commission on various resolutions were submitted. The coal, oil and gas land leasing bill was sent to the lands committee over the objection of its author, Senator Walsh. Senator Hoke Smith proposed in a resolution that the state investigate British interference with neutral commerce. Senator Cummins' proposed appointment of committee to investigate feasibility of government manufacture of munitions of war. Resolution by which congress would more clearly define neutrality and call upon officials to vigorously enforce it introduced by Senator Curtis. Senator Lodge proposed senatorial investigation of bomb plots and submarine attacks on various American and other vessels. Adjourned at 4:05 to noon Monday.

HOUSE.—Met at noon. Remained in session 20 minutes and then adjourned until noon next Tuesday to give more time for committee organization. Representative Harris of Mississippi, introduced a bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for eradication of citrus fruit canker.


## LEARN TO PLAY PIANO OR ORGAN IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

Address: Numeral Method Music Co., 801-E Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

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FITS YOUR OLD LAMP. 100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer, secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense.

Dr. R. Newman, Licensed Physician, State New York. 36 East Third St., New York. Desk A-26

## To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, N-490, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

**PILES DON'T BE CUT** Until You Try This Wonderful TREATMENT. If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of INFALLIBLE PILE TABLETS and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today. INFALLIBLE TABLET CO., Dept. 262, Marshall, Michigan.

**ASTHMA** REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

**DROPSY** relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures. DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.


## WAR MAKES SMUGGLING A FINE ART ALONG HOLLAND FRONTIER

NEUTRALITY, I am prepared to state, after a trip to Holland, is the most elastic word to be found in any language, writes Dr. Karl Beeson von Staart, from Copenhagen. I have read a great deal of the manner in which you Americans are alleged to have twisted and stretched the word, but, no matter what is your abuse of the term, you never can hope to equal the Dutch.

Holland is neutral in the great struggle now raging in Europe, and the Dutch are very ostentatious in their public exhibition of neutrality. But behind the setting at which the world gazes are a thousand and one subterfuges at which everybody winks, or to which they become stone blind.

**The Barbed-Wire Boundary.**

The public badge of Holland's neutrality is the great barbed wire fence—hundreds of miles of it—which separates the Dutch nation from her neighbors, Germany and Belgium, now to all intents and purposes, all one country—Germany. Holland has completely enclosed herself on the land side with this prickly steel hedge primarily for the purpose of keeping the Germans on their side of the fence and to prevent the transportation of contraband material of war form neutral Holland to the warlike neighbor on the other side. It is a great public display of neutrality, and it would be a very effective one, too, if it were not for the fact that millions of dollars' worth of contraband goods manages to get past this barrier every month.

This barbed wire boundary between Holland and her neighbor presents a remarkable picture at some points. It bisects farmhouses, towns, and I have seen it even cutting across the platform of frontier railway stations. It was ordered placed along the entire boundary, and it sticks to this line like molasses to a flannel shirt.

**Street Divided Up the Middle.**

There is one place where the street is divided up the middle, so that the Dutch and German face each other across the barriers of barbed wire. On the farther side of the street runs a street railway, which is in Germany. Separated from the tracks by a high wire fence, there is a set-off in the middle of the street, a strip 12 feet wide, which is neutral ground. Then there comes another fence, and the narrow bit of road and pavement beyond it are in Holland.

At each street corner are narrow openings to allow passage from one country to the other. And at each of these openings, sentries of both of the countries stand guard at either side. To the eye it is a wonderful display of neutrality, but it is meant for the eye alone.

All the villages on the frontier lead a confusedly bisected existence, a belt of barbed wire separating, as it were, their heads from their feet. And at each opening from one country into the other, there is the inevitable sentry.

**Lit by Searchlights by Night.**

The work of the Dutch sentries in these places is to search the people who pass, lest they carry contraband of war into Germany or bring back merchandise from which the Dutch tariff laws exact a toll. The German guards are mostly concerned in keeping a lookout for deserters or ablebodied Belgians who seek to escape from German rule. At a few of the more important points, the German side of the barbed wire fence is further protected by wires carrying electric current, while searchlights play up and down the lines during the night.

In the towns that are bisected by the boundary line there are two or three contrasts which strike the observer immediately. All the soldiers on one side of the line are in one type of uniform; on the other side there are just as many soldiers, apparently, but clothed in a different manner. The sentry boxes on one side are red, white and blue; on the other side they are red, white and black.

**The Belgian Town in Holland.**

Part of the town of Baarle-Hertog is Belgian, but it has been saved from German occupation owing to the fact that it is entirely surrounded by Dutch territory. There is no need of sentries there, and there is no wire to mark the invisible frontier which runs through the middle of the main street.

From Baarle-Hertog to the real frontier, a little further west, the traveler rides over a well paved roadway, which is Dutch, while the ditch at the side is Belgian. At the railway station, which is Baarle in Holland and Wielde in Germany, the frontier runs straight through the ticket office and out across the platform on either side. A line of colored tiling in the floor marks the boundary, and the words "Nederland" and "Belgique" are set into the concrete on either side. On both platforms the sentries of the two countries face each other at a distance of a yard or so apart.

**Everybody Beats the Law.**

It is all very effective to the eye, these miles and miles of barbed wire fence and these hundreds of uniformed sentries stationed at certain distances with the greatest of precision. But those who have a bale of cotton, or a barrel of oil, or a slab of copper to sell to Germany are not going to load it on a wagon, drive to the frontier and call with all the power of their lungs for someone to come and relieve them of their merchandise. No, there are other ways a little less public, but none the less effective because of their secrecy.

Officially, of course, Holland is attempting to keep contraband material at home. The Holland government, notified in the proper channels by the proper authorities, soon put a stop to this practice.

This is only one of dozens of subterfuges suggested by Germany and used by Dutch shippers to get contraband of war across the frontier. Germany has been hard pressed, since the completion of the Allies' blockade, to secure sufficient amounts of copper, oil, rubber, cotton and meat, to say nothing of a score or more of less important articles. Any person who could furnish any one of the articles in any amount at all was certain not only of a fabulous price for the product, but also a nice "rake-off on the side" for his trouble. And the Dutch were not overlooking any opportunities.

**Oil in Cement Blocks.**

Boats going up the Rhine from Holland to Germany were discovered by Dutch custom officials to be equipped with anchors, capstans and even chains of copper, painted to look like iron. Oil and benzine have been railroaded over the border in hollowed-out cement building blocks, 40 of which covered a flatcar. An official accidentally hit one of these blocks with a hammer and broke, the benzine running out.

Fats and oils are contraband, and therefore offer difficulties to the smuggler, but "margarine" and soap are on the list of allowed exports. Freight trains running across the border now carry large consignments of this "margarine" and "soap." Ten thousand pounds of "margarine" and 2,000 pounds of "soap" are sent across the frontier daily, but none of it is ever used for eating or washing purposes. The "soap," it is said, is composed of linseed oil, for which there is a great demand in Germany, while the "margarine" is said to be a composition fit only for purposes of lubrication.

Soon after the first of the year, Germany, pleading a shortage of lumber and also insufficient men to work up the raw material, succeeded in obtaining permission from the Dutch authorities to buy the many thousands of wooden posts necessary for the construction from lumber firms in Holland. Carload after carload of these were shipped across the frontier, but one day there was a slight rail wreck, and some of these posts were smashed enough to reveal that they had been hollowed out and the center filled with crude rubber. Thereafter Germany furnished her own posts.

In the same manner all canned goods, and even catsup and wine bottles, were found to contain oil or benzol, and now each can and each bottle has to be filled under the eye of a government official, and sealed by him, or it will be summarily opened at the frontier. One of the chief reasons for England declaring coal contraband of war was the discovery that some coal cars passing from Holland to Germany had only coal on top. Beneath was raw copper.

## PHOTOGRAPHS SOUND WAVES

### New Swedish Invention Substitute for Fog Horns.

One of the newest Swedish inventions is the photographone. It is a wonderful instrument, which, by means of sound waves, can be registered on sensitive plates. The negative is developed in the usual manner, and the sound "curves" are then transferred to ebony plates, from which the sound is reproduced as by gramophone.

The photographone records can be reproduced without limit, and if the original music or song should not be of sufficient volume to fill a large concert hall, the sound can be increased as desired. On account of the immense volume of its sound, it is thought that the photographone can be used in substitution for fog sirens in lighthouses. Then, instead of the inarticulate howl that the sirens give out at night, the photographonic horn will call out the name of the lighthouse for miles over the ocean.


## Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

**A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles.**

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished Authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which is 37 times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best store and ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce. If he does not keep it, you can obtain a large trial package by sending 10 cents to Dr. Pierce, or 50 cents in stamps for full treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can have a large trial package of any one of these remedies in Tablet form by writing Dr. Pierce and enclosing 10c.

—Advertisement.



# At Blade Prices You Can Afford to Give a Sewing Machine for Christmas

## THE BLADE SAVES YOU ⅓ THE COST

The most useful thing in all the household is a sewing machine. It is something that every woman wants. You can give a sewing machine to your wife or mother this Christmas. You can afford to do it because the Toledo Blade enables you to buy direct from the factory at saving of all of the middleman's profits. This is the Blade's own offer, and the Blade stands responsible for the saving and guarantees the quality of the machine. The sewing machines offered by the Blade embrace all models and a wide variety of prices. You can buy a machine as cheaply as $12.50 and it will be an equal of any machine you may buy at any store for $16 to $18. There are higher priced models and everyone is a supreme value. Every machine is sold completely equipped with all accessories and book of instruction. You are not taking any chances when you buy a sewing machine through the Blade. You are getting more than what your money would ordinarily buy, backed by the Blade's own pledge of satisfaction. If this machine does not meet with your expectations you may return it any time within thirty days after purchase and your money will be refunded.

## FREE BOOK

In order that you may know all about Blade sewing machines, what they are and what they will do, we will send you free a completely illustrated catalogue. This book will tell you everything there is to know about sewing machines in general and Blade sewing machines in particular. The Blade has already sold sewing machines to hundreds of its subscribers. We have yet to hear any dissatisfactions on the part of any purchaser. This is your opportunity to give a useful and lasting Christmas present. It is an opportunity you should take at once, if you want delivery by Christmas. At least send for the book. Remember, it is free.

**Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio**


## MUTT AND JEFF—There Was Only the Difference of an Apostrophe at That

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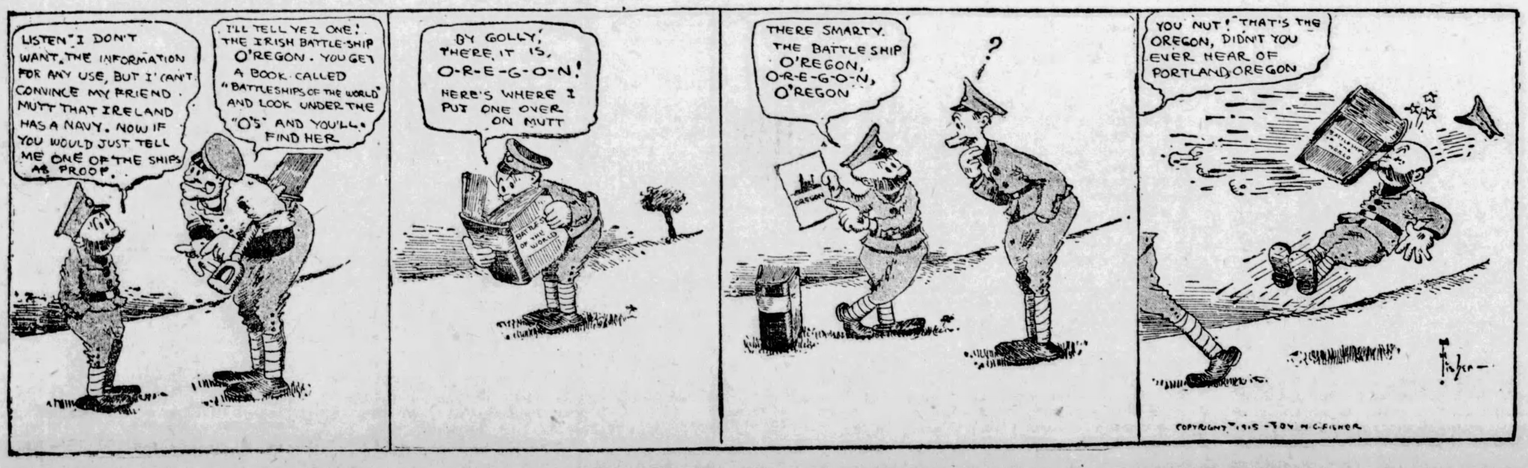
By "Bud" Fisher


LISTEN, I DON'T WANT THE INFORMATION FOR ANY USE, BUT I CAN'T CONVINCE MY FRIEND MUTT THAT IRELAND HAS A NAVY. NOW IF YOU WOULD JUST TELL ME ONE OF THE SHIPS AS PROOF.
I'LL TELL YEZ ONE! THE IRISH BATTLE-SHIP O'REGON. YOU GET A BOOK CALLED "BATTLESHIPS OF THE WORLD" AND LOOK UNDER THE "O'S" AND YOU'LL FIND HER.
BY GOLLY, THERE IT IS, O-R-E-G-O-N! HERE'S WHERE I PUT ONE OVER ON MUTT
THERE SMARTY. THE BATTLE SHIP O'REGON, O-R-E-G-O-N, O'REGON
YOU NUT! THAT'S THE OREGON, DIDN'T YOU EVER HEAR OF PORTLAND OREGON

# FIRE WIPES OUT 'WAR BRIDE' CITY

## Hopewell, Va., Boom Town Built on Allies' Orders, Totally Destroyed.

Hopewell, Va., Dec. 10.—Ruin and desolation reigned today while rescue parties searched for bodies in the blackened embers of America's first and greatest "War Bride," Hopewell, Virginia.

Ten thousand people who yesterday found homes in the hundreds of flimsy shacks that made up the town were today homeless and destitute, seeking food and shelter among the neighboring Virginia towns. They lost their all in the blaze which swept away property valued at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The miracle city, built a year ago, disappeared over night.

A few pathetic little heaps of fitfully blazing embers, scattered over 24 city squares, guarded by 300 Virginia militiamen were all that remained today of the mushroom city. The erstwhile dance halls, cabarets, saloons and gambling houses, with their wood and canvas false fronts, had been swept away in a swirl of smoke and flame.

**A Lynching Is Rumored.**

Throughout the night the search for bodies among the ruins was varied by the sniping at looters by the militia. The sharp crack of the militia rifles resounded through the fire-swept district, but no definite reports on casualties could be secured from the officers in charge. Leaders in Hopewell's civic and business life, however, said that, during the early part of last night a mob of fire-crazed foreigners, mad with the loss of their homes and household goods, had captured a negro theiving among the ruins and had hanged him to the nearest tree. There were numerous gun fights between the looters and the military and between looters and the Hopewell police, but no official information was available and so far as could be learned, casualties were confined to minor wounds.

Four hours sufficed for the destruction of the city whose kaleidescopic history equaled the traditions of Virginia City and the gold and silver loom camps.

The fire was fanned by a strong breeze. But at no time was the big plant, filled with high explosives, threatened. As the flames neared the high stockade two rows of buildings were dynamited.

The DuPont Powder Co. suffered no loss.

The ten thousand erstwhile inhabitants of Hopewell were scattered in little groups over 100 square miles of Virginia. Public buildings and homes in the little towns nearby were filled to overflowing with refugees, while Petersburg, Va., ten miles away, sheltered thousands. Shivering, sodden groups of men, women and children, many of them without food and but lightly clad, huddled together seeking warmth in the big, bare auditoriums of churches and theatres.

**A Pitiable Procession.**

All through the night a pitiable, dreary procession had wended its way by all roads out of what had been Hopewell. It plodded with the sullenness of despair the long ten miles to Petersburg or sought with frantic frenzy to find shelter in DuPont City, City Point or in the shacks of the construction gangs in the neighborhood. One half-crazed mob tried to storm the gates of the powder plant, and it took half the force of DuPont private police to drive them away. When the dynamiting of the flimsy buildings began, a wave of panic swept the stricken multitude, which feared a general explosion in the powder plant.

It was this condition that prompted local officials to call for aid and three hundred militiamen under Major E. W. Bowles and J. F. Bright of Richmond, and Captain R. E. Wilkins, of Newport News, were hurried to the scene. They drove everyone from the fire area and organized a close patrol, which kept close watch for looters. The militia found $300,000 in cash and securities in the Hopewell bank and the Farmers and Mechanics' bank. It was removed under heavy guard.

### Passing of America's Only War Bride City

Monetary loss, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Three hundred to five hundred buildings totally destroyed.

Ten thousand people homeless.

Banks, hotels, restaurants, business buildings and homes swept away.

One looter lynched by fire-crazed homeless foreigners.

Gunfights between militia in charge of the fire area and looters.

Four firemen injured in collapse of brick wall.

No loss to the powder company.

# RUMANIAN ARMY IS WELL TRAINED AND EQUIPPED WITH ARTILLERY

ROUMANIAN ARTILLERYMEN WITH MAXIM GUN

Rumania's attitude in the war is a matter of the most intense interest to Europe and the rest of the world, since her army of 600,000 men, well trained and equipped, especially with field artillery, may prove the decisive factor in the Balkans, now the most important theatre of war. King Ferdinand, a member of the Prussian royal and German imperial house, is said to favor the Teutonic powers, or at least neutrality, but many of the people, perhaps a majority, have pro-Russian sentiments.

# MEXICO'S WORST CALAMITY TO RID POKER OF A DRINK

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 10.—The worst calamity for Mexico is yet to come. We refer to tequila.

Some time in the dim and distant past, the devil put all his chemicals to work to devise the meanest drink that could entrap man. The Spaniards stole the recipe and when Cortez visited Mexico he taught the Montezumans how to make it—and their downfall began right then.

This is the real reason why thoughtful Mexicans hate the Spaniards.

**It's Liquid Lava.**

Satan took some liquid lava, sort of toned it down with tobasco sauce, mixed in a little prussic acid and sulphuric dope, dissolved a lot of barbed wire in aquafortis, made an emulsion of asafetida and cayenne pepper, charged it with hilarity of hell and mixed it all together. He was pleased with his work. If he had known the English language he would have called it "Eureka," but as he didn't, he labeled it "Tequila." "Te" for hell; "quila" for water—"Hellwater."

He has never since had reason to find fault with his chosen brew. Compared to it "bootleg whisky" is milk and fit only for babies and pink teas. It will kill at 200 yards. Let a tame pigeon get a whiff of it and it will lick any three gamecocks alive. A pink-eyed bunny will chase a wildcat up a tree.

And its effects on white men are even more disastrous. Swallow a little of it and you think a redhot poker has been melted and poured down your throat, and in about two minutes or less, a ton of brick falls from somewhere.

When you come to your veins are full of burning acid, your mouth would gin two bales to the acre, your knees are out of control, and you can see pink giraffes climbing through the keyhole, while bugs as big as turtles saunter carelessly around the room. A regiment of blacksmiths use your head for an anvil, and all your internal machinery is jammed and shrieking for water, which makes you deadly sick the moment it touches your mouth.

This is tequila, the only alcoholic beverage which good Mexicans may drink in the future, Carranza says.

When the convulsions are over, right here is where any man who has a lick of sense resolves that he will never again try to experiment with native beverages, and he climbs on the waterwagon, there to remain until he dies of old age, or comes back to the United States, where they make things that are meant for the consumption of ordinary men.

# NAVY YARDS WILL BUILD DREADNAUGHTS

## Contracts Let by Daniels After Seeing President.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The two super-dreadnaughts authorized by the last congress will be built by the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards.

Contracts for the two ships were let late yesterday by Secretary Daniels, following a conference with President Wilson.

Bids submited by the government yards came within the limit of cost fixed by congress for each ship — $7,800,000—while bids of all private builders exceeded that amount. Both ships are expected to be completed within 34 months.

Secretary Daniels announced that congress would be asked to appropriate about $1,000,000 to equip the Philadelphia Navy Yard for battleship construction.

# BERESFORD SAYS BLUNDERS PROLONG WAR INDEFINITELY

London, Dec. 8.—Lord Charles Beresford, former head of the British navy, declared today that the conduct of the war along its present lines would prolong the conflict indefinitely. He sharply criticized what he called "mismanagement," holding the cabinet responsible for present conditions.

"We are in a tangle or muddle of mismanagement," said Lord Beresford. "Our military campaigns are being conducted without objective or plan. 'Policy' only is considered. The war staffs have not been consulted as to whether they had men and material for enforcing the different policies inaugurated by the cabinet. The result is disaster in nearly every direction.

"We have not taken full advantage of our mastery of the sea. In every department we observe doubt and hesitating procrastination.

"The danger to the empire becomes more important daily. The country is waiting for a strong, clear lead. Our present methods will prolong the war indefinitely."

# BERLIN RESENTS BOY-ED RECALL

## Newspaper Likens U. S. to Italy, but Says Latter Is More Courageous.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 13.—Apropos the recall of Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, military and naval attaches of the German embassy in Washington, several newspapers make extended comment.

The Boersen Zeitung attacks the United States in a long article in which it compares that country to Italy and Great Britain as filled with "holy egotism," but says Italy is the only one courageous enough to take an open stand. The pursuit of wealth is the highest aim in life in the United States, it declares, and everything else must be subordinated to it.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, declares he finds it impossible to believe that the recall was not due to political reasons.

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The relations of governments are more important than consideration for individuals. Therefore, the sacrifice will be made to these relations of recalling diplomatic persons with whom the other government believes it cannot work comfortably further in pending affairs. The recall is, then, an act of international obligingness and nothing more."

# BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN SAIL FOR HOME DEC. 28

## Safe Conduct Procured for Offending Attaches.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Captain Karl Boy-Ed and Franz von Papen, the German naval and military attaches who have been recalled by their government, will sail from New York on December 28 for Germany. This was learned on reliable authority today.

It was stated that safe passage has been procured. Both the English and French governments have agreed to allow the offending attaches to travel to their homes without fear of capture on the seas by either of those nations.

No arrangements have been made for the safe conduct of the successors of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, but it is likely the matter will be taken up this week.

# TWO GERMAN ATTACHES RECALLED BY KAISER

## Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen Must Leave Country.

Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively to the German embassy at Washington, have been recalled by Kaiser Wilhelm.

The German ruler recalled the two officers upon the demand of the United States government as the result of investigations made by the department of justice in regard to the interference of the manufacture of war munitions in this country. Boy-Ed and Von Papen were found to have been connected with the blowing up of munition plants in the United States, and the state department decided that they were unacceptable as representatives of Germany in this country.

At first it was thought they would not be recalled by the kaiser, but it was decided to force them to leave the country anyway. Later, the recall of the two men made this step unnecessary.

**The Truth About Cancer.**

An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1320 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

# UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS TOTAL 7,179,487 TONS

## Increase Causes Surprise in Financial Circles.

New York, Dec. 10. — The United States Steel Corporation today reported unfilled orders on its books as of Nov. 30, last, of 7,189,487 tons, compared with 6,165,452 tons on Oct. 31, last, and 3,324,592 tons on Nov. 30, 1914.

The increase in the unfilled tonnage—1,024,037 tons—was a surprise to the financial district as the figures were well above, in many cases double, all previous estimates. The figures also mark the greatest increase ever announced by the United States Steel Corporation, and the total unfilled tonnage is, with one exception, the largest ever reported. The unfilled tonnage for March, 1913, was 7,468,956.

# T. R.'S SHADOW WORRIES G. O. P.

## Colonel Is Chief Topic for Members of the National Committee.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The shadow of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt hung heavily over the gathering of the Republican clans here today.

With the majority of the members of the national committee on the ground for tomorrow's meeting, at which the time and place of the national convention will be decided, and with hundreds of members of Republican clubs on hand to "talk things over," the chief topic was the colonel.

It seems to be the opinion that if the former President desires to come back, his return to the party will be smoothed as much as possible. Anyhow, the committeemen and party leaders agree nothing would be said or done if it can be avoided which would cause him anger.

**Chicago Has Opposition.**

The last week of June or the first in July will be the time for the convention. But so far as the place is concerned the members were badly divided today. There is an undercurrent of bitter opposition to Chicago developing which is giving hope to the representatives of the other cities who had feared the fight had been arranged in advance. Two enthusiastic delegations from St. Louis and Philadelphia are battling hard for advantage. Each is made up of the "solid citizen" type, and the arguments are being very seriously considered.

The opposition to Chicago is based chiefly on the claim that the last convention there split the party and that the city's atmosphere is hostile. A big delegation from that city, headed by Fred Upham and Mayor William H. Thompson, is kept hard at work denying the latter charge.

**Hughes Still the Favorite.**

The first big gathering takes place tonight when the national Republican clubs hold their banquet.

Although there are no presidential booms running loose in the hotel where the meetings will be held that have seen the light of day in Republican circles in many days, the preponderance of the talk is for Justice Hughes of New York, who insists he is not a candidate; Senator Burton of Ohio, and former Senator Root of New York. The Weeks, Estrabrooks, Fairbanks and Borah booms are merely incidents to the big show at present, although the word is being quietly passed to "keep your eye on Fairbanks."

# THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 13.—May wheat was a little stronger item this morning, by a half cent, at the opening. The cash got bids a half cent below Saturday's close. Cash and elevator buyers put the May in a firmer position with their willingness to buy. Winter wheat movement showed no better speed than it has been manifesting in view of the congestion at terminal points.

| | High. | Low. | Close Dec. 13. | Close Dec. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—Open:** | | | | |
| Cash | 1.20½ | 1.20½ | 1.23 | 1.21 |
| Dec. | 1.21 | 1.20½ | 1.23 | 1.21 |
| May | 1.25½ | 1.24½ | 1.27 | 1.25 |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| Cash, new | .... | .... | 69¼ | 69 |
| Cash, old | .... | .... | 74¾ | 73½ |
| Dec. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69¼ |
| May | 73 | 72¾ | 73 | 73⅜ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | 44½ | 44½ |
| Dec. | 44½ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44½ |
| May | 47½ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47⅝ |
| **Clover Seed—** | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | 12.50 | 12.57½ |
| Dec. | 12.55 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.57½ |
| Feb. | 12.45 | .... | 12.45 | 12.47½ |
| Mar. | 12.25 | .... | 12.25 | 12.25 |
| **Rye—** | | | | |
| No 2 | .... | .... | 96½ | 96 |
| **Alsike—** | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | 10.40 | 10.40 |
| Dec. | 10.40 | .... | 10.40 | 10.40 |
| Feb. | 10.60 | .... | 10.60 | 10.60 |
| Mar. | 10.70 | .... | 10.70 | 10.70 |
| **Timothy—** | | | | |
| Cash | 3.82½ | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.80 |
| Dec. | 3.82½ | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.80 |
| Feb. | 3.87½ | 3.90 | 3.90 | 3.85 |
| Mar. | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.90 |

CHICAGO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | |
| Dec. | 1.13⅞ | 1.16 | 1.12½ | 1.15¼ | 1.13⅞ |
| May | 1.15⅛ | 1.17⅜ | 1.14¼ | 1.17⅜ | 1.15¼ |
| July | 1.08 | 1.09½ | 1.06⅜ | 1.09⅛ | 1.07¼ |
| **Corn—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | 67¼ | 67⅝ | 67¼ | 67⅜ | 67¼ |
| May | 71¼ | 71⅝ | 70⅝ | 71 | 71¼ |
| **Oats—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | 41½ | 42¼ | 41 | 41¾ | 41½ |
| May | 44⅞ | 45¼ | 44¼ | 45 | 44⅝ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pork—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 16.25 | 16.25 |
| Jan. | 17.95 | 18.17 | 17.95 | 18.15 | 18.05 |
| May | 18.15 | 18.22 | 18.02 | 18.17 | 18.05 |
| **Lard—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 9.40 | 9.40 |
| Jan. | 9.60 | 9.62 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 9.62 |
| May | 9.90 | 9.92 | 9.87 | 9.87 | 9.90 |
| **Ribs—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 9.62 | 9.62 |
| Jan. | 9.67 | 9.67 | 9.62 | 9.62 | 9.62 |
| May | 9.97 | 10.00 | 9.90 | 9.95 | 9.95 |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 1.09⅝ | 1.07 |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 1.12½ | 1.10 |

DULUTH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 1.09½ | 1.07⅜ |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 1.12½ | 1.10¼ |

## TOLEDO PRODUCE

**Butter, Eggs and Cheese.**

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34c; solid pack, 35c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18¼c; brick, 19½c; limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 19c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 33c; strictly fresh, 38c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

**Vegetables.**

Beets—New, per bu., 50c.

Beans—Wax and green, $4.25@4.50 hamper.

Home-grown Cabbage—90c bbl.

Carrots—50c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, per 4 doz. crate, $1.30.

California Celery—Large, per doz., 90c.

Cauliflower—$1.80 per doz.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Lettuce—Leaf, 10c pound; York state head, $2.75 crate.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$6.00 case.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $2.50 crate.

Potatoes—$2.00 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Hot-house, 20c lb.; California, $2.25 crate.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 1½c.

Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.10@1.20.

**Fruits.**

Apples—Per bu., 30@75c; winter pack Baldwins, $2.50@3.25; Snows, $3.00@3.50; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.25@2.75; Jonathan, per box, $2.25; Rome Beauties, $2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@1.50.

Grapefruit—Florida, $3.50; Porto Rico, $2.75@3.25.

California Valencias—$4.50@5.25.

Florida Oranges—Per box, $2.50.

Florida Tangerines—Per ½ strap, 150s size, $2.25.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, $3.25@3.75.

California Red Emperor Grapes, $3.25@3.50 per keg.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $6.50@7.50.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.50@4.25.

Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.

Cranberries—Late Howe's, $9.50; Jersey crop, $2.50 per box.

Casawba Melons—$2.50 case.

**Nuts.**

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; black walnuts, per bushel, $1.25; English walnuts, 16@18c.

**Dressed Meats and Poultry.**

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy and rough, 7@7½c.

Calves—10@12c.

Fowls—Live, 12c; dressed, 14@15c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 24c.

Geese—Alive, 13@14c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs, 12@13c; spring lambs, 14c; sheep 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Rabbits—$2.50 per dozen.

**Provisions.**

Lard—11c

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 9 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

**Fresh Fish.**

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 13c; round bullheads, 7c; herring, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

## New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 13.—Flour, unsettled; spring patents, $5.55@5.90; winter patents, $5.45@5.65; winter straights, $5.30@5.50; Kansas straights, $5.40@5.55. Pork, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $20.50@22.50; short clear, $19.00@22.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $9.75@9.85. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.27½; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.15@1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter, steadier; receipts, 4,400 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 38@38½c; creamery (higher scoring), 37@37½c; firsts, 28½@35c; seconds, 25½@28c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 7,805 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 35@37c; seconds, 32@34c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 50@54c; nearby hennery, browns, 40@44c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 956 boxes; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 17½c; do., average fancy, 16¾@17c; do., current make, specials, 16¾c; do., average fancy, 16¼@16½c. Dressed poultry, quiet; fresh chickens, 16½@27c; fowls, 13½@17½c; turkeys, 23@24c.

## Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 65,000; weak; bulk, $5.90@6.45; light, $5.50@6.35; mixed, $5.85@6.65; heavy, $6.05@6.65; roughs, $6.05@6.20; pigs, $4.15@5.70. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady; native beef steers, $5.50@10.50; western steers, $6.10@8.20; cows and heifers, $2.60@8.25; calves, $6.50@10.35. Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; weak; wethers, $6.15@6.75; lambs, $7.15@9.55.

## Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 4,900; market slow; prime steers, $8.50@9.00; shipping, $7.50@8.25; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.50@7.75; cows, $3.00@6.35; bulls, $4.00@6.75; stockers and feeders, $5.40@6.90; stock heifers, $4.40@5.20. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market active; good to choice, $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 22,500; market slow; heavy, $6.70@6.75; mixed, $6.65@6.70; yorkers, $6.60@6.65; pigs, $6.25@6.60; roughs, $5.85@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; lambs, $6.00@10.00; yearlings, $5.00@8.00; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $3.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.75.


# Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

## You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

*By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.*

*The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.*

### How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely **remove** all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

## Removes the Cause

### *and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat*

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

## Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferers.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

**Goes to the Root of**

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

**Send the Test Treatment FREE**

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....



# YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 9850, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.



# Bad Stomach?

ONE DOSE OF MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY Should Convince You That Your Suffering is Unnecessary.

A million people, many right in your own locality, have taken Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments. Dyspepsia, Pressure or Gas Around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Torpid Liver, etc., and are praising it highly to other sufferers. Get a bottle of your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 75c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago, Ill.



# FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

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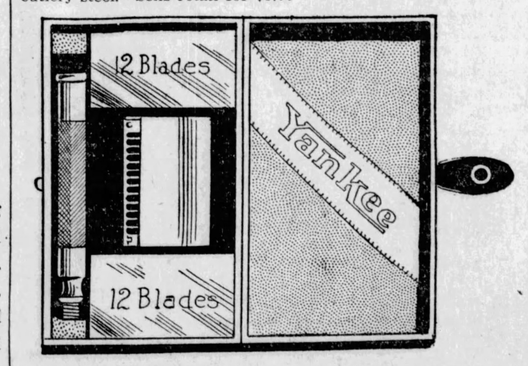
## For Dad and the Boys Handsome Gold Filled Knife and Chain . 79c Postpaid

You couldn't give them a more pleasing gift than this splendid general utility knife. It has two blades, highly polished and the handle is real gold filled and handsomely etched. The chain is also real gold filled with fine links. It is the latest lapel style and can be worn either in the outside coat pocket or on the vest. Value is $2.00 retail.

## Real "YANKEE" SAFETY RAZOR $1.25 POST-PAID

A rare bargain in a gift that every man appreciates. Comes in a neat leather-covered plush-lined case—razor never gets out of order—lasts a lifetime. Blades are finest cutlery steel. Sells retail for $3.00

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You would be glad to pay $1.50 for them in any retail store. They are pure silk, made with a double sole, reinforced heel, high spliced ankle, indestructible toe, a leg of pure thread silk, and a garter top shaped so that it fits snugly without binding. Any size.

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A marvelous 256 page book, containing a complete selection of all favorite melodies, the home songs, the songs of love, college, patriotism, the church and the most famous melodies from the operas. The national and best folk songs of all the nations are here, too. There are dozens of illustrations of noted singers. The words and music of each song are given complete. The scores are especially adapted to quick reading by beginners. You will treasure this volume. Every day will see it in use.

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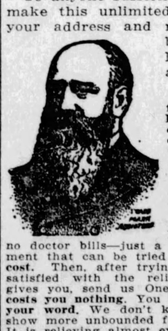
# CRUEL PILES

## Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer; Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Tumors, and Pile trouble — all in plain wrapper—TO TRY FREE. Dr. VanVleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world-famous Absorption Method. No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone without cost. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of this most painful disease, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letter telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB51, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.





# FREE TO THE RUPTURED

## DON'T WEAR A TRUSS FREE TRIAL

The inner surface is made self-adhesive to prevent slipping and consequent chafing and pressure upon pubic bone. Also to hold the distended muscles securely in place and keep the PLAPAO continually applied.

The Plapao Pads were awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

## Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands

THAT CHAFE AND PINCH

You know by your own experience the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and is undermining your health—why then continue to wear it? The binding and pressure prevent proper blood circulation, thus robbing the weakened muscles of the nourishment which they must have if you expect them to regain their normal strength and elasticity.

### The Plapao-Pads are Different

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are entirely different from the device known as the truss in the following respects:

**First:** The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called **Plapao**, which is **contractive in nature**, and taken **together** with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to **increase** the circulation of the blood, thus **revivifying** the muscles and **restoring them** to their **normal strength** and **elasticity**. Then, and **not until then**, can you expect the rupture to disappear.

**Second:** Being made self-adhesive, **purposely** to **prevent** the pad from **shifting**, they have therefore proven to be an **important adjunct** in **retaining rupture** that cannot be held by a truss. There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached. No "digging in" or grinding pressure. They are **soft as velvet**—**Flexible — Easy to apply — Inexpensive** Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work.

### Bring About These Benefits

Close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture can't come down, and when the PLAPAO-PAD is successfully applied these wonderful benefits quickly follow:

—The ruptured parts are sustained and held together.
—The weak muscles recover their elasticity and strength.
—The unsightly, painful and dangerous protrusions disappear.
—That horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished, never to return.
—You recover the vigor, vitality, energy and strength you have lost.
—You look better, you feel better, and you are better in every way. Everyone remarks upon your improved appearance. And relieved from the pain and discomfort of the rupture, and your dread of its consequences, your spirits rise, your health improves, you once more are able to enjoy life without fear of trouble. Hundreds of people, old and young have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. It is reasonable that they should do the same for you. Give them a chance.

## SEND TODAY FOR THE FREE PLAPAO

NOTHING TO PAY—NOW OR EVER

We want to prove to you at our expense, that you can conquer your rupture, right at home, and while going about your daily duties. Just sign and mail the attached coupon for absolutely

FREE TRIAL PLAPAO.

and 48-page book on rupture. Nothing to pay—now or ever. Nothing to be returned. Don't put this off. 'Tis madness to defer. Mail the coupon today.

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc

# DISARM ALLIES OR WE'LL COME, GREECE IS TOLD

## Kaiser and Ally Disavow Responsibility for Possible Damages Unless Entente Army Is Shorn of Arms.

London, Dec. 14.—The German allies have served notice upon Greece that they intend to "pursue the Anglo-French forces to the sea," unless the allies are disarmed upon Greek soil by King Constantine's troops, according to advices from Rome today.

Germany and Bulgaria disavow responsibility for any damage done to Greek property by the fighting upon Greek soil. The political crisis in the Balkans, so far as Greece is concerned, is now at hand.

The allies have been forced over the border and the Bulgarians and Germans are on their heels.

Greece must show her hand. Pressure is being brought to bear heavily upon King Constantine's government. It is reported the allies are resorting to their most effective weapon—the sea blockade.

Not only have the Anglo-French armies been driven out of Serbia by the Bulgarians, as Berlin reported yesterday, but previously their front was broken through and the French forces cut off from the British, according to an official statement from Sofia.

Heavy losses were suffered by the retreating troops, the Bulgarian report declares. At one point a French battalion was routed and its commander captured. A Macedonian division was the Bulgarian army unit which broke through the allied line and divided it. In the operations on the right bank of the Vardar a long section of the French front was taken by storm.

The British forces under Sir Bryan Mahon that were hurled backward from the Doiran line by the Bulgars, are reported to have retreated to Rsove, in Greece, which is a railway junction, and from which a spur railway line runs in a southwesterly direction joining the Salonika railroad about 15 miles north of that city. There was another line of retreat possible, but Bulgarian troops were reported to be driving into Greece in great numbers to cut it off.

Bulgarians with heavy supplies of artillery were reported to be advancing toward Gumenic, 12 miles over the Greek line. At this point the railway line from eastern Greece and Bulgaria joins the Belgrade-Salonika line.

A Salonika dispatch to the Times says that 80,000 Austro-German and Bulgarian troops are being concentrated between Monastir and the Greek frontier.

The German general staff which is directing the movements of the Bulgarian and Austro-Hungarian forces as well as those of the Germans, is evidently determined to strike hard and fast at the allies before they can move any considerable number of fresh reinforcements.

## German Socialist Forcing Peace Talk in Reichstag

© INTL. NEWS SERVICE

DR PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN.

Under the leadership of Dr. Philip Scheidemann German Socialists are forcing the peace talk in the German Reichstag. It was Dr. Scheidemann who interpollated the question as to what terms Germany would offer for peace, into Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech at the opening season.

Dr. Scheidemann protested against the annexation of territory by Germany and insisted that his remarks in urging peace were not to be interpreted as a sign of weakness, but were made in view of the fact that war was bringing all of Europe on the verge of ruin.

## COLONEL SAYS WILSON MERELY USES WORDS

### "Is Covering Policy of Dishonorable Inaction."

New York, Dec. 8.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt made a bitter attack on President Wilson's message to congress. He said in part:

"What does Mr. Wilson mean? In one line he says 'we have stood apart, studiously neutral,' because 'it was our manifest duty to do so,' and a couple of paragraphs later says that 'we demand security in presenting their self-chosen lines of national development for others?'

"He can take either of the two positions, but he cannot take both. Did or did not Mr. Wilson demand security for Belgium to prosecute its self-chosen lines of national development? He knows he did not. Then, what does he mean by saying that 'we demand this security also for others?'

"Again he says that he regards war as a 'means of asserting the rights of the people against aggression,' and yet he says that it was our duty to remain neutral when Belgium asserted the rights of her people by war against the aggression of Germany. How does he reconcile these two statements? He cannot do so. He is using words to cover a policy of dishonorable inaction."

## WEEK IN WAR

**SUNDAY, December 5.—Proposal of Greece that disposal and conduct of allied troops on Greek territory and allies' fleets in Greek territorial waters be determined by a commission is rejected by entente powers. Fall of Monastir places the allied troops in Serbia in a perilous position, according to Salonika despatches to Paris newspapers. Defeat of British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, with 5,000 casualties, admitted by the British war office.**

**MONDAY, December 6.—Strong Bulgarian forces begin attack on British and French forces in southern Serbia. Italian parliament votes confidence in Premier Salandra. The defeat of the British in Mesopotamia causes bitter criticism in London newspapers.**

**TUESDAY, December 7.—New allied war council, consisting of representatives from all entente general staffs, meets in Paris, with Gen. Joffre presiding. Pope Benedict makes a plea for early peace at the secret consistory. Rumania acts to close the Danube to the Teutonic powers, which are reported to be planning an attack on Bessarabia by that route. Germans resume offensive against Dwinsk.**

**WEDNESDAY, December 8.—Standard oil tanker Communipaw reported sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Italian forces to aid the Serbians on way to Albania. Germans capture French trench near Tahure, in Champagne.**

**THURSDAY, December 9.—Allied forces in southern Serbia reported falling back toward Greek frontier. The Italians capture a fort on the Doberdo plateau, east of Peteano. Germans take French positions on Hill 193, north of Souain, in Champagne.**

**FRIDAY, December 10.—German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, says in Reichstag that allies must make peace proposals "compatible with Germany's dignity and safety," when "we shall always be ready to discuss them." Bulgarian forces continue to drive back the Franco-British forces in southern Serbia. Turkish forces are advancing on Aden at the entrance to the Red sea, says official Turkish statement. German troops reported in Persia, near Hamadan, according to Teheran despatch.**

**SATURDAY, December 11.—Reports from Constantinople say whole of Tripoli has been occupied by Arabs and Senussi tribesmen and that the only remaining Italian troops are trapped in coast towns of Tripoli and Benghasi. United States government sends a sharp note to Austria demanding disavowal of sinking of Italian steamship Ancona. The allies admit their forces have been driven further back in southern Serbia by the Bulgarians.**

## STEPHEN PHILLIPS DEAD

London, Dec. 9.—Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist, is dead at Deal, England, where he had been in failing health for some months. He was born in 1868.

# FORD CALLS UPON KINGS FOR TRUCE

New York, Dec. 13.—Henry Ford today sent by wireless from the peace ship Oscar II. the text of an appeal to be made to the rulers of the belligerent countries of Europe to declare an immediate truce for peace negotiations. It follows:

"To his Majesty:

"Sire, we come in this time of trouble, not to add to your burdens, but to help lift them; not to consider which nations are most to blame for the disaster that has befallen Europe, but to end the strife; not to intrude ourselves upon your national life and national ideals, but rather with an earnest desire to understand them and a heartfelt wish to aid in realizing them.

"The love of country, for which every day tens of thousands of lives are sacrificed is the same in every land. Your nation, like the people of all other belligerent countries, is fighting for its national existence and its best national traditions and so there can be no irreconcilable differences. Such common ideals surely must afford a basis upon which to establish magnanimous and honorable peace.

"The men and women of your country and of all warring countries have proved their loyalty. Enough blood has been shed, enough agony endured and enough destruction wrought. The time has come to stop bloodshed, to save the people from further slaughter and the civilization of the world from anarchy and ruin.

"Has not war been tried enough—sixteen months of fighting? Is it not proven that war cannot solve the problem, but that it leads only to loss and misery? Must more lives be crushed and wives and mothers bereaved before we realize that Europe is bleeding to death and that the grievous wound must be stanched?

"The rising desire of the people in neutral nations to convert a barren disinterestedness into active good will has prompted the citizens of the United States of America on the steamship Oscar II. with the serious purpose of joining with citizens of European neutral nations in an organized effort to help restore peace upon an honorable and just basis. To facilitate direct negotiations between you and the other warring nations, we neutrals are about to join in a conference which shall without delay frame and submit simultaneously to you and all the other belligerent nations proposals as a basis for discussion leading to the final settlement.

"Therefore, we do earnestly entreat you and the rulers of all the other warring nations to declare an immediate truce. Let the armies stand still where they are. Then let the negotiations proceed so that the soldiers may be delivered from another bitter winter in the trenches and sent back to their labors and their firesides. As there is no other way to end the war except by mediation and discussion, why waste one more precious human life?

"For the sake of humanity.

"HENRY FORD."

# YUAN SHI-KAI ACCEPTS CROWN

## At First Declines, but Later Accedes to Demand of Council.

Peking, Dec. 11.—Yuan Shi-Kai, president of the Chinese republic, has accepted the throne of China tendered to him by the council of state.

Acting as a parliament, the council of state today canvassed the vote on the question of a change in the form of the government of China to a monarchy and found that the votes of 1,993 representatives out of 2,043 qualified to vote on the proposition were favorable to the change.

The council of state immediately sent to Yuan Shi-Kai a petition urging him to accept the throne. He declined at first, but when the petition was forwarded to him a second time he accepted, with the proviso that he would continue to act as president until a convenient time for the coronation.

China, for centuries under the Manchu rule, became a republic on February 12, 1912, following the revolution of 1911, and after the adoption of a provisional constitution and the election of Yuan Shi-Kai as president under its provisions on October 6, 1913, he was inaugurated four days later, on October 10.

# GREEK THRONE IN DANGER, IS BELIEF

## Constantine Protests to the Kaiser Against Inroads of Bulgarian Troops.

Paris, Dec. 13.—French papers today announce that King Constantine of Greece sent a protest last Friday by wireless to the kaiser in which Constantine complained that his throne was endangered by Bulgarian operations. According to the newspapers, this dispatch was intercepted by the allies.

Constantine told the kaiser, the newspapers say, that the Bulgarian occupation of Monastir, the advance of a Bulgarian army toward the Greek frontier, and the threat of an imminent invasion of Greek territory with a view of cutitng off the allied forces from Salonika had caused in Athens "a profound disquiet which imperils the throne."

### Crisis Is Settled.

The crisis between the entente powers and Greece has been settled by the understanding that the allies will be given every facility for freedom of military movements in Macedonia.

The allies modified their original demaids for the withdrawal of all Greek troops from Salonika, but only a small number of Hellenic soldiers will remain at the allies' base.

The fifth corps of the Greek army has been withdrawn from the Doiran to the Salonika zone. The Greek government is now endeavoring to obtain guarantees that in no event shall Bulgarian troops invade Greece, only Teutonic troops entering Greek territory in pursuit of the retreating allies.

### Only Bulgarians In.

So far as is known, the hard-fought attacks on the British in Macedonia thus for have been delivered entirely by Bulgarians, without German assistance. A dispatch to the Times says the Bulgarians left more than 8,000 dead or wounded on the field after two assaults on the British line.

"On the second attack," the dispatch continues, "our combined fire of artillery, rifles and rapid-firers was opened on the advancing masses at a range of about 500 yards. The Bulgarians faced the murderous hail at a run for 500 yards, but broke into flight, which quickly became a helter-skelter rout."

# PREDICTS BIG ZEPPELIN RAID

## American Engineer Who Helps Britain Prepare Makes Prophesy.

New York, Dec. 10.—"I believe there will be another big Zeppelin attack in London within 60 days, and when the raid does come it will be bigger than anything that has gone before and will be repeated night after night."

This prediction was made today by Thomas R. MacMechen, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America. He recently returned from England where a small dirigible which he helped design and which is intended to be a "torpedo boat destroyer of the air," is being completed by a syndicate under official British eyes.

### Germans Gathering Fleet.

Continuing his talk as to a Zeppelin raid on London, Mr. MacMechen said:

"The Germans will probably send at least 10 Zeppelins. They are now gathering a fleet so large that they can afford to risk the loss of four or five in a raid. It was because they had no airships to spare that they stopped these visitations this fall. Now they are nearly ready again to strike repeated blows—to cross the channel in force, as they must do to create the amount of terror that they desire.

"But England has been awakened. She knows the game now. She has learned that airships must be fought with airship. She is preparing, in the light of what the war has taught her, to meet the menace in the right way. She is building rigid dirigibles. When the raiders come she will not be helpless.

## SUNK BY SUBMARINES

London, Dec. 9.—The Cunard steamer Veria and the steamship Goulandris have been sunk by submarines.

# ASK DISAVOWAL OF ANCONA CASE IN LATEST NOTE

## United States Substitutes Mailed Fist for Soft Hand in Making Her Demands on Austria.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The interest of the entire United States is centered in Vienna.

On the decision to be reached by the cabinet there depended whether this government shall still maintain a position of neutrality toward all of the European belligerents. With the making public of the Ancona protest, the first brusque document prepared by the United States since the outbreak of hostilities, official and diplomatic circles became aware that the mailed fist has been substituted for the soft hand in dealing with at least one of the belligerents. And the majority of the officials and chiefs of the diplomatic corps were admittedly gravely concerned over the outcome. The United States has called a spade a spade in its note. It has declared:

That the public statement of the Austro-Hungarian government itself admits that the Ancona, after being shelled was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

That in spite of the known attitude of the United States with reference to submarine operations against passenger-carrying vessels, the commander of the undersea boat which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the merchant ship.

That the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before putting in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel or even giving sufficient time to them to leave the craft.

### Guilty of Wanton Slaughter.

That the commander was guilty of wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants.

That the United States prefers to believe not that Austria-Hungary had any intention to allow its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children, but that the commander of the submarine committed the outrage contrary to his instructions.

### Demands of United States.

The demands presented are:

1—That Austria-Hungary denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act.

2—That the officer who perpetrated the outrage be punished.

3—That an indemnity be paid for the American citizens who were killed or injured.

It is accepted that if the will of the Austrian people rules the government, the demand for a repudiation of the Ancona sinking will be rejected promptly. But officials here point out that there is far more behind the question at this moment than a mere diplomatic break between the two countries. Were that all which impends, officials say, the withdrawal of the diplomatic representatives would be certain, but at the present moment the situation is more critical.

## What Daniels Asks for Improvement of Navy

**BATTLESHIPS NEEDED first of all; then battle cruisers and fast scouts.**

**WORK WILL BE BEGUN on only two battleships and two cruisers the first year of the five-year program (outlined several weeks ago).**

**GOVERNMENT OWNED merchant marine to furnish naval auxiliaries in time of war, needed.**

**PROMOTION OF OFFICERS by seniority should be "torn up by the roots."**

**ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY should be filled and 7,500 seamen, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines should be added to the navy.**

**EVERY NAVY YARD should have a shipbuilding plant.**

**GOVERNMENT ARMOR plant and projectile factory should be established and oil bearing lands reserved for the navy.**

## OIL TRUST NOT DISSOLVED?

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Standard Oil Co. is only partly dissolved, said an interstate commerce commission report to the senate.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SPECIAL OFFER
MUFF FREE
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600 coats, alone valued at more than we ask, and you get a beautiful hair cloth tiger muff free that will keep the little hands warm. The coat is made of excellent quality diagonal two-tone, all wool cloth, two artistically set pockets and a wide belt trim the garment; buttons high at the neck with a thick plush collar. Navy and blue, navy and red, black and brown. Special prepaid..... $1.98

H19—Here is a hat and scarf made of Skatenish brush cloth in beautiful plaid combinations; just the thing for everyday wear. It is good and warm and suitable for any child from 6 to 14. Special prepaid..... 49c

Biggest Values. Lowest Prices.

956-P—Stylish coat made of good quality Sporteena cloth. May be worn buttoned close to the neck. Beautiful patch pockets and belt add individuality to the garment. The back is flared and the sleeves terminate with large artistic cuffs. Black and white, green, black and white; sizes 14 to 46, length 36 inches. Special prepaid $2.98

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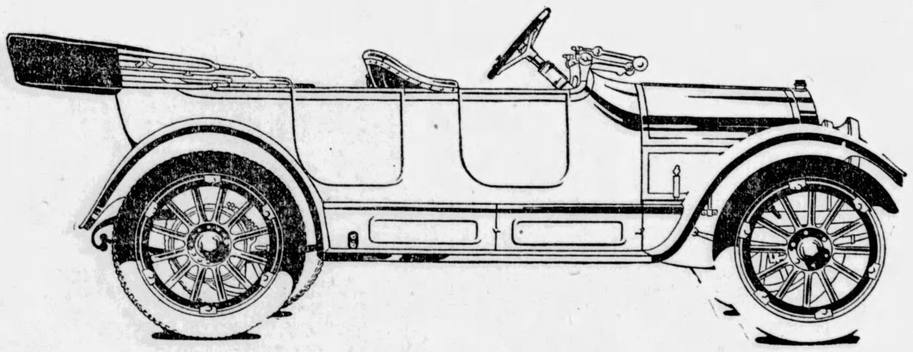

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With more of these cars in every-day service in the hands of owners than of any other car of its size ever produced—

There was, very quickly, everywhere, the greatest opportunity ever offered for people to judge a car *by its performance.*

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This unprecedented demand *follows* the performance test in every-day service, not of a few thousand cars, but of a *record output.*

In the mature judgment of the buying public you get more for your money in this car than you can get in any other car now on the market.

Never before has the purchaser of an automobile had so well founded, clear and conclusive a popular judgment as this to guide him in right selection.

The Overland dealer will show you the car and demonstrate it.

The five passenger touring car is $750; the roadster $725; the famous Overland Six—seven passenger touring car $1145—the new model 75 is $615 for the touring car; $595 for the roadster, all prices f. o. b. Toledo.

Catalogs on request. Please address Department 110.

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**Wanted—Men and women hustlers to** distribute high grade samples of extracts; can make $5.00 per day. Inquire of the Milton Remedy Co.

**$25 weekly collecting names and addresses.** Send stamp Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Ind.

### SALESMAN WANTED.

**You can make money selling Flour,** Smoked Meats, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Syrups and other staple groceries; Paints, Automobile and Lubricating Oils, Stock and Poultry Tonics, prepared Roofing and other goods in everyday use; prices are high in retail stores; we save consumers money; they like our goods because they are better; our agents are successful, some have been selling our goods in the same locality for twelve years; one man writes, "Here are my orders for this week, $116.00 profit; another writes, had a poor day, made only $18.65; made $23.40 yesterday;" some do better; it beats owning a store; now is a good time to establish yourself in a permanent, honorable, profitable business; you can work every day; tell us your age, occupation and send references; any good bank will tell you that we are a successful and responsible house. F. HITCHCOCK HILL COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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**Agents—Large manufacturer wants** reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

### FARMS WANTED.

**Farms wanted. We have direct buy**ers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 36 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

### FOR SALE—FARMS.

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**Money-making farms throughout** 15 Eastern states; 1 acre to 1,000 acres, $15 per acre up; several with live stock, tools and crops included, to settle estates; big illustrated catalogue free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 47 W. 34th st., New York.

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### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

**For Sale—Beautiful home with** pecan grove. Pecans, 50 cents per pound; samples. J. A. Parrish, Valdosta, Ga.

### PERSONAL.

**Any one knowing whereabouts of** James K. Hughes (either living or dead) write his daughter, Mrs. Otto Kram, Harrisburg, Ill.

# GERMANY PLACES WAR-END ORDERS

## Is Making Great Purchases of Copper, Cotton and Farm Products in U. S.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Germany is making great purchases of copper, cotton, wool, lard, wheat, farm machinery and other products in the markets of the United States.

The products are being bought subject to delivery in Germany "60 days after the war ends," or "on order."

With the exception of purchases of wheat, all products are being warehoused in close proximity to Atlantic ports, in which scores of interned German merchantmen are swinging at anchor.

### Some May Be on Ships.

In farm machinery circles there is an unauthenticated report that an order of small tractor engines, built for farm work, had been delivered at Newport News and is now in the hold of the boat waiting transmission.

Purchases have been carried on with utmost secrecy by agents of the imperial government. Negotiations have been carried on under various guises. Much of the products has been bought "on margin," which would involve big banking loans.

Information here indicates that the products purchased and stored so far aggregate close to $100,000,000. Two Chicago German bankers, when asked to verify this figure, stated cautiously that "it might amount to that figure."

### Scope of the Buying.

Summed up briefly the purchasing operations of the secret agents so far are reported to have been as follows:

COPPER—Approximately 50,000,000 pounds, largely of electrolytic copper, have been bought on a 4-cent margin, with the agreement to keep this margin under the market. Much of this has been bought around 18½ to 19 cents. Some Lake Superior copper has also been purchased. All of it is for delivery in Germany "60 days after the end of the war."

COTTON—Best information is that 500,000 bales of this staple have been bought in the South, most of it in the vicinity of New Orleans. The buying operations have extended over several months.

WOOL—Estimates vary greatly as to the number of pounds of wool that have been warehoused. Operations in that direction, however, are said not to have been as heavy as the "plunge" made in the cotton market.

LARD—Buying operations in lard have centered around Chicago for some time. Purchases have been made with caution until recently, when they became more or less open. As a result there has been a "bull movement," big traders in that and other provisions believing the purchasing operations are to be greatly enlarged.

WHEAT—Purchases, while believed to run into the millions of bushels, are of uncertain extent. The operations are on a cash basis. Grain transactions, as well as those in provisions, are being carried on through a large brokerage concern having Chicago and New York connections. "On sentiment" wheat has advanced 14 cents a bushel within the last seven days. Large purchases of corn also are reported.

FARM MACHINERY—Buying of farm machinery started in a small way about six months ago and has been gradually enlarged. It has been confined almost exclusively to small plants, particularly those making tractor engines of a suitable size for farm work. In some instances the entire output of plants has been contracted for. Large quantities of farm machines, as well as machine parts, have been shipped from the vicinity of Chicago and are now housed at the eastern seaboard.

### Much Other Produce.

Besides the purchases enumerated, large quantities of other products which will be necessary in the rehabilitation of war-racked Germany at the end of the destructive conflict have been bought and placed in warehouses pending shipment orders. In the long list of products are many essential to manufacturers and from which Germany has been cut off since the entente allies blockaded the seas.


### PATENTS.

**PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED.** Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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### MALE HELP WANTED.

**GOVernment positions are easy to get.** My free booklet BX-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

### AGENTS.

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**Agents wanted to sell the Metropoli**phone Talking Machines. Earn from $50 to $100 per week easily. Write quick for particulars and territory.
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